MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.
THREE GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED TO
Price's Patent Candle
COMPANY.
CANDLES ..... Gold Medal
TOILET SOAPS ..... Gold Medal
LUBRICATING OILS ..... Gold Medal
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and MANCHESTER.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

No. 7786.—VOL. L. *MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1890.* *Price One Penny.*

ADVICE
To the Millions who cannot digest Tea or Coffee, and who do not care for Cocoa.
TRY
BOUILLON FLEET
You will find it
THE IDEAL BREAKFAST CUP,
And, as Captain Cuttle said,
"When found make a note of."
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND GROCERS.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE. (The National Theatre.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.15, and EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at 1.30, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Leon, Lauri, jun., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, Jones, Leopold Brothers, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Jenta, Clay, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day. LAST TWO WEEKS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERESFORD TEBB.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. First Circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and following SATURDAY, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (Usher time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Cowood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Frances, E. Vining, Preedell by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOODBYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Saker, G. Stanton, I. Chapuy; Mesdames E. Terris, E. Brunton, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—MATINEE of OUR BOYS SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Manageress, Miss GRAHAME.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Gilliard, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT at 9, THE BUNGALOW, by FRED HORNER. The greatest success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15, ISALDA. Doors open at 7.45. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success, 147th Time. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Maurice, Harding, E. Shiers, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, Mr. Bert. H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING, at 8, CLARISSA. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. P. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Hadyen, F. Dewhurst, Gilmore, and Fred Thorne; Miss Winifred Emery, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Weymss, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Easister. MATINEE of CLARISSA SATURDAY NEXT at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Brydone, Major, Benson, Rees, Howard, Athol Forde, Black, Weir, Phillips, Greenbank, Gerrard, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Dene, Geraldine, Townsend, Woolgar Mellon, Mitchelmore. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—HAMLET, NEXT and EVERY THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, HENRY PETTIT and GEORGE R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Rock, Howard Russell, Fred Shepherd, George Thirlell, E. Rolleston, Lauri, Lacy, Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Management, Mrs. LANGTRY.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Bourchier, Sugden, Everill, Fulton, Beadle, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Cannings, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Arncliffe, Erlynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARRIED FOR MONEY. Messrs. Brough, Boucicault, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hagden, and Percy Marshall. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,760.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING, at 8, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. R. Eckhart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. H. Kemble, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Blanche Horlock, Miss F. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at ten minutes past 8, by DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. G. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING, at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN. Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude, Rose Leclercq, Annie Hill, Annie Hill, St. Aubyn, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
10th PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Temple, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Caverley, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30, by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9, the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby A. Bouchault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by E. W. Bourgeau. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,788. 100th Performance on SATURDAY NEXT, March 8.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 207th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. Ben Webster, Mr. Fred Cove, Mr. A. Hamilton Smith, Mr. Arthur Hill, Mr. F. Tarren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinten; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Miss Irene Vanbrugh. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE. Mr. W. Rolyat, Mr. F. Thorne, Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps. N.B.—SPECIAL MATINEE of AUNT JACK SATURDAY NEXT, March 8. Doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Arthur Cecil, Lionel Rignold, Henry Grattan and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Jessie Danville, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2. SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 5, at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina Rosaire; Molloy, Saraco, Marie Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BRUFF and RIVIERE, the Sisters Rollin, Miss Annie Adair, Marvelle's Boudoirards and the Dog "Rags," the Albert and Edmunds' Troupe, Arthur Tinsley, Marie Lloyd, George English, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lilo, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.20, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. Katti Lanner. Music by M. Leopold Meszrik. Models, Paladino and Beatina de Sortis, Sisters Allertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10.50, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. SAVILLE CLARKE, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Vodituro, the wonderful Jap; the Hamiltons, American variety artists; Chung Ling Soo, Conjuror; Alec Daniels, musical clown; Dora Fielding; Arthur Thurley; Petrot, the marvellous mimic; May and Laverton, statuesque dancers; Sam Torr, Equestrian Brand, operatic vocalist; Maura, equilibrist; Prof. Wingfield's Dogs; Ryan and Richfield; Nelly Chaplin, Lancashire Comedienne

peaceful, domestic, sober, faithful, patriotic, and brave. Cowards, some Englishmen still persist in calling them. Unjust before the war of independence, the taunt is now less unjust than silly. They are better at defending their own homes than invading those of others; they prefer their own way of fighting to one which their antagonists might choose; they did not show before Sekukuni the resolution with which they met ourselves. But their forefathers were no cowards when they built up the republic of which Motley tells; their fathers were no cowards when they broke up their homes to plunge into the wilderness; they were themselves no cowards when they faced our red-coats at Laing's Nek or at Amajuba.

II.—SIGNS OF CHANGE.

In the silent revolution which is going forward in the Transvaal, the influx into the country every month of hundreds of foreigners, largely English-speaking, is the most obvious, but not the only factor. Equally notable are the changes which are working out in the character of the Boers themselves. Those whom the conditions of the search for gold have at once enriched and dispossessed are unsettled and are losing their simple taste. The pick of the rising generation, meanwhile, are being sent to complete their education in Europe. The young Dutchman returns from Edinburgh a passable scholar or doctor, but a spoil: Boer. What is more important still, the generation of the citizen-soldier is dying out—the man who took the field with a strip of dried biltong at his saddle-bow, and a rifle-eye unerring as William of Cloudesley's was in archery. That eye had profited by the best of training—being used, like the Balearic slingers, to bringing down its own dinner. Nowadays, the game ranges farther north; and with the game has gone the ready marksmanship of which it was the *raison d'être*. The State, indeed, puts a rifle into every burgher's hand, and encourages him to shoot at targets. I saw parties of farmers so employed. But the target, as our redcoats found ten years ago, is a poor substitute for the springbok. The target an Englishman can hit. There was a shooting competition at Pretoria the other day, and the first two places, I think I am right in saying, were won not by Boers, but by an Englishman and a Cape Colonist. The President, on his travels, lately called at a farmer's, who deplored the national falling off in this respect. "Practice, practice!" quoth his Honour. "What at?" murmured the farmer; "there is no game left." "At a mark," said the President. "Then," cried the farmer, "the *vooineks* (red-necks, that is Englishmen) will beat us!"

III.—WHY THERE WILL NOT BE BLOODSHED.

And so the Anglicization of the Transvaal goes on apace. I can only think of two things which might conceivably stop it. One is, if the treasures of gold were to disappear, as at the touch of a magician's wand. That possibility I have already discussed. On the Witwatersrandt, at least, I think it is no "goblin gold." The other thing is this: if the alluvial fields of Mashonaland should be developed just a little bit too soon—so soon, that is, as to cause a rush which would empty Johannesburg in a week. That too, as yet, practical men would not discuss. Apart from these shadowy contingencies, the only question is whether the English-making process will be peaceful or convulsive. The situation, I have said, has all the elements of danger. At the time when I left England, it seemed even to the most sober statesmen that they caught the distant mutterings of a thunderstorm whose clouds were louring on the horizon of the Transvaal Republic. I came expecting to find the air surcharged with electricity. If I could give that reading of the barometer, it would be, I suppose, by far the most interesting one. But having now seen and spoken with representatives of every section in the Transvaal, I am bound to say that I see not the very slightest probability of a disturbance. There was, no doubt, some wild talk during the drought—the "famine" as it was called by those who had their own reasons for forwarding sensational accounts to England; and the events of that period probably had a happy influence on the progress of President Kruger towards "sweet reasonableness." But, assuming that any revolution must proceed from the subject party—that is, from the mining community—I base my view that there will be nothing of the kind upon four very plain and common-sense considerations:—

POLITICS AND MONEY.

1. The men on the Randt are not of the stuff of which revolutionaries are made. What their view may be of the political status of Englishmen in the Transvaal I cannot clearly say, the truth being that, taken as a whole, they never think of politics at all. What they do think of all day (and, I dare say, dream of all night) is the state of the stock market. What they are there to do is to make their pile and go. They are, of course, paving the way for a more permanent community. But of those now at Johannesburg, to whom I put the question, scarcely a single man avowed that he meant to live there. Meanwhile the plague of Midas is upon them. It does not matter what they may be by trade or by profession. Doctors, clerks, linen-drapers—they are all down with the prevailing epidemic. It is the gold fever; and its symptoms are these:—All the morning and the afternoon the patient is at work hanging about the Exchange with hot and feverish eyes, seeking how he may best his neighbour. If he relaxes a moment, it is to "liquor up" at a bar, and if in the evening he takes recreation, it is at some game of hazard. Comrades die off—for there are other epidemics at Johannesburg besides the gold-fever—comrades die off in a day, sinking untended, to be hurried to burial unmourned; picked off the bed where they lie in their clothes, perhaps, and thrust into the makeshift coffin, like a poor young Scotchman who died when I was there, like many another who has come in search of a fortune, and found not even a friend to follow him to the grave. He of the gold fever has no time for sentimental offices. Let the dead bury their dead. I fear the remembrance of one or two things that I heard and saw in the City of Gold is leading me off upon a rather ghastly picture of it. I need not say that there are plenty of English and other gentlemen here as elsewhere—it is they who cry out on the general chicane, and ask for a broom to sweep the place into some financial purity. But we must take the people there as a whole; and, when all's said, it is a very unseasoned community of speculators and promoters. Even at home, if the intelligent foreigner wished to study the ideas of liberty characteristic of the nation of Hampden you would not send him to the Stock Exchange. As long as the Government does not confiscate the fruits of their industry these people are about as likely to fly to arms and barricade the streets of Johannesburg, or to march upon Pretoria, otherwise than as a deputation petitioning for some adjustment of the gold-law, as they are to float a joint-stock company for flying to the moon.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

2. The English in the Transvaal are not likely to rise because, as things stand, they would be hopelessly beaten. Unarmed and unorganized they would go down before the Boers like sheep. It is usual, by the way, grossly to exaggerate their numbers. Until the census is taken, the wish may be made father to the thought by each man as he pleases. But it is common to hear and read airy talk about the English outnumbering the Boers themselves. If "English" be taken to mean "non-Boers," this will very soon be the case. If it means Englishmen from England (Judaic or otherwise), the statement is simply absurd. Even including Natalians, Cape Colonists (English or Afrikander), and Australians, I believe it would be an exaggeration. For in order to outnumber the Boer, with his large and rapidly increasing family, you must add a large proportion of heterogeneous nationalities drawn from the length and breadth of Europe. Such a mob as this might, of course, be thrown together in a common resistance to the Government, if the Government were to behave like the King in an extravaganza. But it is another guess thing from the compact majority of Englishmen, burning for their political rights, which some good folk in England seem to fancy.

WHERE IS THE OPPRESSION?

3. Our countrymen in the Transvaal will not rise to redress their grievances because they have no particular grievances to redress. I went to the Randt prepared to wax eloquent over the Englishman's tale of wrongs. I found him, as a rule, in the same case as Canning's knifegrinder—

> Story? Lord bless you, I have none to tell, sir!

It is easy enough to describe the members of the Volksraad peeling oranges in the Chamber, keeping (very sensibly) early hours, and adjourning at intervals for a smoke; while their good frows are chatting in the market place. It is easy to caricature the Cromwellian roughness of Oom Paul. The Government, no doubt, is a little behind the times, now that the governed are no longer a parcel of burgher-farmers scattered over a pastoral country. It is amusing, certainly, to see the naïve way in which the Randt, suddenly charged with the disposal of an enormous revenue, first allot themselves their £3 a day, and the president his £8,000 a year, with a special grant for coffee. It is true that the sudden conjunction of small farmers and large sums of money has not escaped some talk of corruption; that certain rich men are observed to have great influence with certain officials; that the course of justice has been known to suffer from legislative interference; and that names high in the *personnel* of government are lent to the prospectuses of shady companies. It is true that the policy of concession and monopoly, which has had its uses in the early development of the country, has been pressed into questionable service; that its application, for instance, to a staple commodity like dynamite is in theory shortsighted and in practice a farce. It is true that the freedom of the press is now in the Transvaal at about the point which in England it reached before the first Reform Bill, and that a printed phrase like "Reform or Revolution!" is liable to be treated as a case of *læsa majestas*. Lastly, it is true that there are heavy duties on nearly everything which has to be imported, and that the idea of returning any part of the surplus revenue in the form of public works, roads, bridges, or indeed any of the functions of a Government, is as yet only in its infancy. All these things must be altered: will be altered in good time. But meanwhile they are none of them special grievances of the English population. They are common matters of misgovernment. There is no invidious laying of burdens on the shoulders of the *uitlander*. It is not urged that the gold law is tyrannical—even the poll tax of twenty-five shillings a year about which some fuss has been made, falls impartially, if not on the burgher, on the Afrikander immigrant from Cape Colony or any other nationality, no less than on the Englishman. True, there has been the veto on railways. But there, after all, Oom Paul was well within his rights. He saw, as well as we, what railways meant. He may recognize and direct the inevitable Anglicisation, but unless he first makes terms we can scarcely expect him to precipitate it. As for the exclusion of all but burghers from a vote, is five years such a very long time to wait? Why should the Boer be in such haste to share his citizenship with the foreigner who only comes into the country to make what he can out of it and straightway "clear?" The qualification for sitting in the Raad is certainly too stiff to last—fifteen years' burghership (or twenty in the country) together with a property, a religious, and an age qualification. This, so I was informed by a high judicial authority of the Transvaal, will very soon be modified. And that brings me to my fourth and final consideration:—

PROSPECTS OF REFORM.

(4) What grievances there are will soon be reformed away. In the first place, there will soon be a large accession of English votes to the electorate under the ordinary franchise law. Secondly, the not altogether prudent compromise of the creation of a second chamber to represent the mining community which the President has already proposed, is almost certain (so the Vice-President assured me) to pass next session into law. Of course it will be given no powers, except to recommend. But it will represent, and a child can foresee the sequel. Once erect an elective Chamber which can claim to speak for the wealth, the progress, and the enterprise of the country, as well as for an important and growing section of its population—and the powers will follow.

My answer, then, to the question, "Peace or war in the Transvaal?" is emphatically and confidently "Peace." There may, no doubt, be a good deal of friction, restiveness, delay, and strain before the metamorphosis is complete, which, finding the Transvaal an impecunious Dutch Republic, will leave it a richer and a more powerful Cape Colony. There certainly will be, if the English papers continue to write of the Boers as if they were something between slave-drivers and dynamiters, and if the English Government fails to pluck up heart over this Swaziland question to abandon the policy of enmity and distrust. At present all goes well. There is a strange irony of fate, such as the old Greek poets loved to treat, about this thing that is happening in the land of the Boers. Secure of their country so long as it was poverty-stricken, they find an Eldorado at their feet, from every ounce of whose treasure their golden chains are forged the faster. Victors on the battlefield, on the goldfield they are lost. It is a peaceful conquest. If we have not exactly beaten our swords into pruning-hooks, we have thrown down the bayonet for the pick. And out of the very soil which the simple farmer stood so bravely to defend, a race more quick and subtle is digging that which day by day is building up an alien future.

(The preceding letters from the Transvaal were "The Eldorado of the Transvaal," February 17, 18; and "Oom Paul at Home," February 24.)

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The essential issue involved in the debates of the coming week was very clearly put by Lord Spencer on Saturday when he said:—

> We shall see whether it is true that the Conservatives were mere allies and colleagues of the *Times* throughout this episode, and abetted them in every possible way. We shall see how they comport themselves under the demand of the Liberal party—reparation for Mr. Parnell. Englishmen always like fair play in everything, . . . and every Englishman must keep before him the way in which politicians and the *Times* are playing their game in politics. That is it. Will the Tories separate themselves from the *Times*, in the spirit of Mr. Smith's "detestation" speech, or will they continue the alliance in the spirit of Mr. Chaplin's "thanks of all honest men" speech? That is the issue which Mr. Gladstone's amendment will serve to test in the most searching manner.

Mr. Labouchere may well feel satisfied with himself this morning, for it seems that he has succeeded in causing consternation in Tory circles. Mr. Stanhope and Lord George Hamilton have completely lost their heads on the subject—as is clear, not only from their fatuous attempt (on which we comment elsewhere) to hitch the affair on to the St. Pancras election, but also from their anxiety to import obviously false issues into the controversy. Unless they deliberately wished to confuse the issue, why in the world did these gentlemen drag in Lord Salisbury's private character, since nobody has dreamed for a moment of impugning it? What we understand Mr. Labouchere to have charged is simply that Lord Salisbury and others "conspired" to hush up a peculiarly unpleasant scandal—not of course, as Mr. Leake, M.P., says in another column, from the remotest sympathy with the criminals, but from a mistaken view, too common with all officials, that "hush" is the best policy. Why do Mr. Stanhope and Lord G. Hamilton import an entirely false issue unless it be that they are aware how strong a case Mr. Labouchere has on the real issue?

One charge and allegation stands out very clearly in Mr. Labouchere's long letter to the *Daily News* this morning. Up to October 18 the Attorney-General did not think it advisable to take action against Lord Arthur Somerset (see Lord Salisbury's version of his interview with Sir Dighton Probyn). On November 2 the Attorney-General decided that he would take action (see his own speech). What had happened between those dates to change the Attorney-General's mind? So far as has yet been explained, nothing except the flight of Lord Arthur Somerset. On October 18 a warrant against him would have led to his arrest. By November 2, a warrant was a mere *brutum fulmen*. Was this the difference that made Sir Richard Webster change his mind? And if not, what was it that made him do so?

What will Mr. Raikes say to Lord Spencer's speech? Lord Spencer (like Lord Salisbury and Lord Carnarvon) is one of those "Ministers and ex-Ministers of the Crown" who have, in the Postmaster-General's felicitous phrase, "touched the accursed thing"—that is, the Irish party. He has touched it, moreover, with the fullest knowledge of the work that party has done in Ireland, derived from the official position which he held in the very years 1881 and 1882. With that full knowledge, Lord Spencer told the electorate of Newcastle in 1886 that—

> I can say, without doubt or hesitation, that I have never heard nor seen any evidence of complicity with these crimes against any of the Irish representatives.

And on Saturday Lord Spencer was able to congratulate himself on the Report of the Commission having supported the statement which he made from his personal knowledge of what occurred in Ireland while he was there. He (Lord Spencer) ventured to say that on all those questions of the complicity with crime they absolutely acquitted Mr. Parnell and the whole Irish party. We suppose Lord Spencer must now abandon all hope of ever being spoken to again by Mr. Raikes.

One good thing at any rate has come already from the German Emperor's Labour Conference. His Government has begun to practise what he preaches, and this morning we read that

> The hours of work in the military workshops at Spandau have been reduced from thirteen to ten per day, and Workmen's Committees have been formed in the State mines at Saarbrücken.

That is a beginning, and a beginning at the right end. It may or may not be desirable that the State should compel private employers to work shorter hours. But it is more and more becoming recognized that the State should set private employers an example.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND LORD SALISBURY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Mr. Labouchere undoubtedly spoiled a very strong case last night by his intemperate zeal, and we shall now perhaps never get to learn how it came to pass that the principal—or at least the most prominent—actors in the Cleveland-street scandal were permitted to escape.

What I, as one of the public, would like to know is, how it came to pass, if no underhand work was going on, that a case which in the ordinary course would have to be taken up by the police and carried to its proper conclusion, came to be referred to the Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor? Is it usual to submit such cases to the highest Ministers of State? If not, why was it done in this instance? A satisfactory reply to these questions would tend to allay the strong feeling of suspicion which is at present attached to the whole of the proceedings.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Victoria-road, Kensington, March 1. A PUZZLED AUSTRALIAN.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your criticism of Sir Richard Webster's statements on Friday is in one very important matter based on error.

The Belgian and French Extradition Treaties were made before the passing of the Act of 1885, at a time when the offence created by s. 11 did not exist; so of course the treaties don't comprise that offence. And the more serious charge suggested in Friday's debate is not an extradition crime within either treaty. Sir R. Webster, too, was perfectly accurate in saying that as the boys mentioned by Mr. Labouchere were admittedly over thirteen, and *participes criminis*, no charge of assault could be preferred. The offence under s. 11 is not an assault, and if you will look at the French text of the treaties, which alone regulates extradition from France or Belgium, you will find that offences of the kind suggested *contre les mœurs* are only extradition crimes when committed against persons under thirteen. I think you will also find Mr. Labouchere to be quite wrong when he says that French or Belgian codes have any provision dealing specifically, if at all, with the offences of which he spoke.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

V. E. B.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—May I point out some of the consequences flowing from Mr. Courtney's new law of *Scandalum Magnatum*?

I. The statement of Lord Salisbury, which gave rise to Mr. Courtney's ruling, was not made in Parliament, but in a private letter and in defence of his conduct as a salaried servant of the Crown. Other peers are also salaried servants of the Crown. For the future, no member of Parliament can question their veracity in criticising their public acts. After returning from the bombardment of Alexandria, Lord Alcester, at public dinners, gave three or four varying accounts of his reasons for opening fire. No rational man could accept each and all of these accounts, for they were not consistent with one another. If a member of Parliament had said that he accepted one, but disbelieved another, Mr. Courtney would have suspended him for a week. In a debate on foreign policy, a member might freely express disbelief in the statements of Sir Robert Morier, Sir William White, or Sir Edward Malet; but if he doubted Lord Lytton's veracity, out of the House he must go—so again on military matters, we may disbelieve Sir Evelyn Wood and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, but must accept every utterance of Lord Wolseley as gospel.

II. Mr. Courtney threw his ægis over Lord Salisbury not *qua* Premier, or *qua* man of honour, but *qua* peer—a *status* which he shares with card-sharpers, blacklegs, forgers, bankrupts, wife-beaters, adulterers, and street-brawlers. But one life, that of a youth, stands between Lord Arthur Somerset himself and the reversion of the dukedom. If he becomes Duke, is his word to be accepted by the House of Commons as to the reason of his flight?

III. The Law Courts are ignorant of any rule such as Mr. Courtney has propounded. There a peer must take his chance of being believed according to his character and the probability of his story. It is no contempt of court for counsel or parties to question a peer's evidence. Many peers have experienced the ignominy of being disbelieved on their oath.

IV. Lord Salisbury is the last man in whose favour the liberty of imputing falsehood should be curtailed. Did he not invite the House of Lords to believe that certain statements made by Lord Derby were about as worthy of credit as those of Titus Oates?—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F.

March 1.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I hope the senior member for Northampton will not be censured by too many well-meaning persons for bringing the Cleveland-street case before the House of Commons. His investigation of the circumstances attending this scandal appears to have been characteristically thorough, his narration of events was characteristically clear. The inferences he drew were rational, and not unnatural. But the accusations into which he transmuted those inferences appeared to many members of the House of Commons to be too stringent and severe. Were they not also unnecessary for the public ends which he had in view? Lord Salisbury, the Attorney-General, the Lord Chancellor, the colleagues with whom they consulted, and the agents they employed, were engaged in one common transaction. Their collective or accumulative action resulted in a defeat of justice and the escape of a high-born criminal. It is a legal maxim that a man must be held to intend that which is the natural result of his actions. And perhaps in a court of law a charge of criminal negligence or conspiracy against Lord Salisbury and his colleagues in this matter would succeed. It certainly would not fail for want of an Attorney-General to press it, if he were not for the time being one of the incriminated persons. But the House of Commons is not a court of law. In matters affecting its members or its political associates it may be regarded as a court of honour—and not an unprejudiced one. Before such a court it is difficult to drive home any charge involving the intentions of a member. It is even more difficult to establish a charge of conspiracy against a section of its members—unless, perhaps, they be Irishmen. In these circumstances the hon. member for Northampton might have prudently refrained from giving such extreme expression to his earnest convictions. The conspicuous and unprecedented interference of so many distinguished men with this detestable affair admits of one charitable construction, and only one. The public conscience with regard to such affairs oscillates between two policies—the policy of exposure and that of concealment. Whatever may have been the motives which actuated the authorities, the result of their action and inaction has been lamentable. The guilt of base born criminals has been trifled with by sentences of utter inadequacy, and the warrant for the apprehension of the man of gentle blood has been withheld until he had interposed the breadth of Europe between his guilt and its punishment. Meantime the scandal is not suppressed. It takes new and indefinite forms, the more dangerous and damaging to the interests of society and the national character, because they are indefinite.—Yours very truly,

ROBERT LEAKE.

House of Commons, March 1.

IBSEN IN ENGLISH.*

THERE are some who think that the works of Henrik Ibsen have been and are being introduced to the English public from the wrong end—that his later plays can be profitably read and justly estimated only in the light of his earlier productions. Be this as it may, the cause of the marked preference shown by translators for his more recent works is not far to seek. The later plays are at once easier to deal with, and more obviously relevant to the great problems of life. Here are three books, comprising between them translations of five of Ibsen's plays: all chosen from among the series known as the "social dramas." In "The League of Youth," "The Pillars of Society," and "A Doll's House," Mr. Archer gives us the first three of that series; and the other translators have chosen the last two, which are also the last works on the poet's roll. Mr. Archer's volume is the first of a series which promises to place before the English public, if not a complete, at least a copious and representative collection of the dramatic works of the much-discussed Norwegian. In the present instalment the editor is also translator. In the former capacity he allows himself a scanty introduction, biographical and prefatory, indulging in no critical excursus whatever. As translator, Mr. Archer is faithful and workmanlike. Two of his versions have already appeared and found favour in another guise; but "The Young Men's League" has not been done into English before. Mr. Parker and Mrs. Marx-Aveling may make the same claims for their versions of "Rosmersholm" and "Fruen fra Havet." None of the translators have altogether escaped that stiffness which a conscientious rendering from one modern tongue into another can scarcely avoid. But it is all good work, and well printed.

"The Lady from the Sea" is included in Mr. Unwin's charming little "Cameo Series," which is equally pleasant to see, to handle, and to read. Mr. Gosse contributes to the little volume a sympathetic introduction, in which he protests against the prevalent error of regarding Ibsen primarily as a preacher. Both "Rosmersholm" and "The Lady from the Sea" are excellent examples of Ibsen's later manner. A critic has complained that the greater part of the action of his plays lies outside the frame of the dramatic picture. The observation is just, but it is unjust to couch it in the form of a complaint. The fact is that Ibsen has succeeded in overcoming one of the chief limitations under which the playwright suffers—the limitation of time—by adopting, deliberately or instinctively, the device of making each of his plays merely the catastrophe of an action which has in many cases extended over years. This is in some measure a reversion to the practice of the Greek tragic poets; but Ibsen, in these later plays at any rate, employs the device after a fashion peculiarly his own. He has a singular power of welding the present action—the events which are visibly proceeding on the stage—with the explanation of the past action, the conditions precedent, upon which these events depend. It is impossible to draw a hard-and-fast line between exposition and action, because the exposition is part of the action and often the most thrilling part. Take "Rosmersholm" for example; the whole tragedy consists in the gradual unveiling of the secret history of a long series of bygone events. The search-lights thrown into the past are reflected into the present, and a process of self-interrogation is forced upon Rosmer and Rebekka which leads to rapid, yet perfectly natural and even inevitable, spiritual developments. Whoever wants to understand Ibsen's technique cannot do better than analyze "Rosmersholm" from the technical point of view. We may add that if any one nowadays requires to be disabused of the idea that Ibsen is a morbidly cynical, misanthropic pessimist, he cannot do better than read these two plays. "Rosmersholm" is gloomy enough, certainly, with its tragic spiritual crisis set against a background of party rancour. But the beautiful character of Johannes Rosmer gives sweetness and light to the whole poem. "The Lady from the Sea," again, is the first of those more cheerful studies to which the poet has half promised to devote the autumn of his career. It is a strange psychological romance, as haunting as anything of Hawthorne's, yet full of that concentrated dramatic quality in which Ibsen's strength consists.

* Henrik Ibsen's Prose Dramas. Edited by William Archer. Vol. I. (London: Walter Scott.)—"Rosmersholm, a Play in Four Acts." By Henrik Ibsen. Translated from the Norwegian by Louis N. Parker. (London and Sydney: Griffith, Farran, and Co.)—"The Lady from the Sea." By Henrik Ibsen. Translated with the Author's Permission by Eleanor Marx-Aveling. With Critical Introduction by Edmund Gosse. [Cameo Series.] (London: T. Fisher Unwin. MDCCCXC.)

"CATCHY," VERY "CATCHY;" OR, ART BY THE SQUARE INCH.

HERE is a curiosity in the way of a circular which we have received from a well-known artist who paints "catchy," very "catchy" pictures. It comes from an enterprising "art" publisher in the United States, where there is evidently a large demand for "catchy" pictures. They must also be cheap. Here is the letter:—

. . . Esq., Artist,
London, Eng. Jan. 29, 1890.

Dear Sir,—Having seen your name in the Academy Catalogue, I take the liberty of sending you the enclosed request for aquarelles, not knowing or thinking that the prices mentioned may meet your own studio prices. I would ask you if they do not to be kind enough to hand it to some artist friend who may not be so well off, or so well known, who would like to furnish me good "catchy" subjects at prices mentioned, or to one of your very best and most promising pupils, who can do good catchy work (not washy or broad style of painting), and who desires or needs to add to his income by painting. If you have any nice "catchy" subjects on hand in your studio, or would desire to do any at about the prices mentioned, I wish you would consider the proposition as for yourself. With kindest wishes for the New Year, and hoping for an early answer,—I am, yours truly,

* * *

P.S.—Please let me know your prices for about the sizes mentioned.

The "best wishes for a New Year" is decidedly "catchy." Here is the "undersigned":—

WANTED:

Good water colours (aquarelles) as follows:—

Sizes from 8 × 12 inches—namely, about 96 square inches—up to 16 × 24 inches—namely, about 384 square inches—coloured surface. The shape makes no particular difference.

Prices to be from 4*s.* each up to 40*s.* each, or even a little more if very good and large. According to size, quality, &c., net cash on receipt of goods.

Subjects to be—landscapes, marines, figures (not nudes), genres, military scenes and characters, animals with landscape or accessories.

But not any fruit, flowers, nudes, ideal heads, or portrait subjects.

My patrons demand closely painted work and not the "broad" "washy" style of painting adopted by some artists. I can furnish the best of European as well as American references, and refer to any American mercantile agency. If you wish you can send me one of your water colours on consignment at your lowest wholesale cash studio price as a sample for future orders, and I will remit you immediately on receipt. Whoever I get to buying of I will *make a name for* out here. Hoping to hear from you at an early date,—I am, yours truly,

* * *

Owing to our high Customs duty I can't more than above indicated, and on *small* water colours *not* the highest prices quoted.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

BRYAN, BENJAMIN. "The British Vivisectors' Directory: a Black Book for the United Kingdom. (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)
[With a preface by Frances Power Cobbe. Cloth. Pp. vii., 102. Price 1*s.*]

GREENWOOD, JAMES. "Fair Phyllis of Lavender Wharf." (Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith.)
[A shilling novelette. Paper covers. Pp. 184.]

SKINNER, THOMAS. "The Directory of Directors, 1890." (1, Royal Exchange-buildings.)
[Eleventh yearly issue. Cloth. Pp. iv., 624. Price 10*s.*]

STEAD, WILLIAM T. "The Pope and the New Era." Being Letters from the Vatican in 1889. (Cassell and Co.)
[Cloth. Pp. 256. Price 6*s.*]

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 62, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Piano exchanged.

WHAT THE FORTH BRIDGE WILL EFFECT.

THE Forth Bridge, as is fitting for such a monumental work, will have to-morrow a Royal opening. It is undoubtedly one of the most stupendous engineering achievements of the age, and has cost a correspondingly gigantic sum. As a mechanical feat it cannot fail to excite wide-spread interest and attract curious travellers from far and near; yet its function is not to be a world's wonder, but the more utilitarian one of lessening distances and increasing facilities for travel. In this respect what has been achieved will seem to the Londoner who travels to Perth or Aberdeen hardly in proportion to the effort, for a saving of twenty or twenty-five miles on a journey of 450 to 550 miles does not appear to be of much account. And yet, with the high speed of these latter days and the favour which is accorded to the company which can beat the record by half an hour, a lessening of the distance by even a few miles comes to be an important consideration. Had there not been a competition for the Scotch traffic the companies concerned would certainly never have faced an expenditure of four and a half millions for the sake of bridging the Forth at Queensferry. The need was not so clamant and the prospective benefit, putting aside the ulterior considerations suggested, not so great as to necessitate such an outlay. For a quarter of a century the idea has been kept steadily in view by the North British, but the original estimates of cost were very small as compared with the eventual outlay. For instance, a scheme approved by Parliament in 1865 only contemplated an expenditure of £650,000 on the bridge and its approaches. Under later Acts the figures expanded, but not even when work was begun was the eventual enormous outlay anticipated, and the guaranteeing companies are in the present session taking steps to raise the additional capital required. The bridge itself has cost something like three-and-a-quarter millions sterling, and the outlay on the approaches and the adjacent lines will bring the total up to about four-and-a-half millions. The guaranteeing companies—that is, the Midland, the Great Northern, the North Eastern, and the North British—have made themselves responsible for 4 per cent. interest on the outlay on the bridge, as well as for the cost of maintenance, repair, and management. The latter will amount to a large sum, but how much it is impossible yet to say. The interest payment will mean to the Midland £40,000 per annum, the North British £37,000, and the East Coast companies together £46,000.

Mr. W. M. Acworth, in his interesting book just published by Murray, on "The Railways of Scotland," gives in the following tabular form the gain of the North British and their allies for their very large expenditure:—

From London to Perth:—

By West Coast is now	450 miles;	will be 450 miles.
„ Midland Route „	475½ „	„ 455 „
„ East Coast „	462 „	„ 441½ „

That is, East Coast was 12 miles worse, and will be 8½ miles better than West Coast.

From London to Aberdeen:—

By West Coast is now	540 miles;	will be 540 miles.
„ Midland Route „	565½ „	„ 536½ „
„ East Coast „	552 „	„ 523 „

That is the East Coast was twelve miles worse, and will be seventeen miles better than West Coast. Thus the Forth Bridge route to the Highlands has the advantage in point of distance, and it remains to be seen what will be attempted in point of time. Both West and East will no doubt do their utmost to beat the record, and in the season the traveller who leaves London at 8 P.M. will be able to breakfast in Inverness at 10 next morning.

The Ladies' Corner.

"THE NEGLECT OF GOVERNESSES."

"An Anxious Parent," three of whose daughters have adopted the profession of governess, is sending out, under the above heading, a leaflet, in which he pleads for better payment of the lady teacher. He proposes that some plan should be formulated by which it would be possible for ladies engaged in teaching to secure such salaries as would enable them to live without assistance from parents or friends.

There is no doubt that there is very ample room for improvement where both the work and the pay of the daily or resident governess are concerned, but the way to get at the root of the whole matter is to increase the fields of occupation for women, and especially for educated women, so that there will no longer be any need for girls who have to earn their own living to turn to teaching as the only means for earning a livelihood. As long, however, as parents give their consent to their daughter's acceptance of situations under conditions such as the following, which are held by the daughters of "an anxious parent," it is no good looking for a remedy of the present state of things in other quarters.

The eldest, who is twenty-one, holds a Senior Cambridge certificate, speaks French fluently, is a fair pianist and artist, and sings moderately well. She receives her board, &c., during term time, but only earns £20 a year, and out of this has her travelling expenses to pay.

The second is nineteen. She is very fairly educated—that is, she can teach the rudiments of French, Latin, German, Euclid, and algebra. She holds a certificate from the Royal Academy of Music as having passed the Senior Local Examination, and has taken several honours and certificates for drawing and painting. She teaches in a large day school, but as yet gets no salary.

The third, aged eighteen, has acquired French on the Continent, is well grounded in Latin and German, is well up in English generally, and plays the piano fairly well. She gets her board and lodging, but, alas! no pay.

Now, there is certainly no reason why these three girls, who are said to be conscientious, earnest workers, lovers of their profession, much liked and respected by their employers, and general favourites with their pupils, should hold situations under the above conditions, but if they or their parents are too "anxious" to wait till a more suitable situation is offered, where a more adequate salary is paid to the governess, it is useless to look for a better state of things.

At the same time the earnings of the majority of ladies engaged in teaching are not sufficient to allow them to make provision for old age or for a rainy day, and we are therefore glad to put before our readers "An Anxious Parent's" suggestion as to the formation of a fund such as the hospital nurses have lately raised. The suggestion might be improved upon in many ways, and if taken up by the mistresses and pupils of the Girls' Public Day School Company, who are well known to be always ready to take up a subject connected with their sphere of work, it will no doubt be perfected by them.

I venture to propose, says "An Anxious Parent," that as the Girls' Public Day School Company (Limited) is now such a tower of strength in the educational world, it should be the pleasure of this company to form a society for aiding all lady teachers, and the girls attending the schools should be asked to give a trifle towards raising a fund for uses hereafter to be determined. There are thousands of children, I believe, now attending its branches who, when they become women may marry, or have good provision made for them by their parents, and who will not personally benefit by the formation of a new, or the strengthening of any old society, but many, yes, very many, I fear, will grow up to find that at the age of thirty or forty they are quite unable to support themselves, and then how glad will they be that when at school they (through their parents) were enabled to contribute, say, their 2*s.* a term. In itself 2*s.* a term is nothing, but think what a nucleus these free gifts would produce in the course of a few years. Six shillings a year from say 4,000 pupils would produce £1,200, and many parents would gladly give more than 2*s.* a term for such a purpose, just as they now make free gifts through their children to different Homes, formed and endowed by boys at several of the wealthy public schools.

A real luxury for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA. Also a valuable diet for the invalid and delicate. Thomas Wilson, Esq., L.R.C.P., says:—"I have no hesitation in pronouncing your Concentrated Cocoa the best I ever used. It possesses a rich and delicious chocolate flavour. I believe it to be highly nutritious and easily assimilated, and will have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends and patients." To secure this article ask for "FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA."

Publishers' Announcements.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN'S LIST.

Now Ready, Vol. 23 of "The Story of the Nations."

RUSSIA. By W. R. MORFILL, M.A., Reader to the University of Oxford in the Russian and other Sclavonic Tongues. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5*s.*

"To thorough knowledge of his subject he adds both literary skill and unbiassed judgment. . . . No better introduction to Russian history could be desired by the student."—SCOTSMAN.

Recently Issued, in Same Series.

THE BARBARY CORSAIRS. By STANLEY LANE-POOLE, Author of "Turkey," &c.

Now ready, in 1 vol. demy 8vo, cloth, 16*s.*

ITALIAN CHARACTERS IN THE EPOCH OF UNIFICATION. By the Countess MARTINENGO, containing the Lives of Ricasoli, D'Azeglio, Bandi, Manin, The Cairolis, Settembrini, The Poerios, and many others.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 6*s.*

GOD IN SHAKSPEARE: a Critique of Pure Idealism. By "CLELIA."

"Les faits primitifs et élémentaires semblent nous avoir été cachés par la nature avec autant de soin que les causes; et quand on parvient à les voir, c'est un spectacle tout nouveau et entièrement imprévu."—FONTENELLE.

"He possesses a knowledge of Shakspeare unrivalled except by *** . . . On every page there is evidence of rare energy and still rarer subtlety."—GLASGOW HERALD.

"A man of original and subtle mind."—GRAPHIC.

Vol. I. (A—CONO) Now Ready, price £2 2*s.*

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY. An Encyclopædic Lexicon of the English Language. Edited by Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, Ph.D., LL.D. (Yale University). Profusely Illustrated. Cloth gilt, sprinkled edges, £2 2*s.*; half-morocco, cloth sides, marbled edges, £2 16*s.* Also in twenty-four monthly parts (five parts are now published), price 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

"The Daily Telegraph says:—"The work is copious and erudite. . . . A distinctly important work. A word must be added in recognition of the excellence of the illustrations—animals, coins, costumes, geometric figures, and ancient alphabets being all rendered with faithful care."

New York: THE CENTURY COMPANY.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

Price 1*s.* 4*d.* Monthly.

CONTENTS FOR MARCH:

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL. By Mrs. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER. Illustrated by Pennell.
THE "MERRY CHANTER." By FRANK R. STOCKTON. Illustrated.
AN ARTIST'S LETTERS FROM JAPAN. By JOHN LA FARGE. Illustrated.
FRIEND OLIVIA. By AMELIA E. BARR.
HENRIK IBSEN. By HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN.
TOPICS OF THE TIME. OPEN LETTERS. BRIC-A-BRAC, &c., &c.

London: T. FISHER UNWIN, Paternoster-square, E.C.

TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Sale One Million Copies.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NOVELS.

NEW 3*s.* 6*d.* EDITION.

The following VOLUMES have already appeared in the NEW EDITION, in Three-and-Sixpenny form, in scarlet cloth (which commenced in January, 1888).

EAST LYNNE. (Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Thousand.)
THE CHANNINGS. (Eighteenth Thousand.)
MRS. HALLIBURTON'S TROUBLES. (Fifty-eighth Thousand.)
THE SHADOW OF ASHLYDYAT. (Fiftieth Thousand.)
LORD OAKBURN'S DAUGHTERS. (Fortieth Thousand.)
VERNER'S PRIDE. (Thirty-first Thousand.)
ROLAND YORKE. (Sixtieth Thousand.)
JOHNNY LUDLOW. First Series. (Thirty-fifth Thousand.
MILDRED ARKELL. (Thirty-sixth Thousand.)
ST. MARTIN'S EVE. (Thirty-first Thousand.)
TREVLYN HOLD. (Thirtieth Thousand.)
GEORGE CANTERBURY'S WILL. (Thirty-fifth Thousand.)
THE RED COURT FARM. (Thirty-second Thousand.)
WITHIN THE MAZE. (Thirty-first Thousand.)
ELSTER'S FOLLY. (Thirtieth Thousand.)
LADY ADELAIDE. (Twenty-fifth Thousand.)
OSWALD CRAY. (Thirtieth Thousand.)
JOHNNY LUDLOW. Second Series. (Twentieth Thousand.)
ANNE HEREFORD. (Twenty-ninth Thousand.)
DENE HOLLOW. (Twenty-fifth Thousand.)
EDINA. (Twenty-fifth Thousand.)
A LIFE'S SECRET. (Thirtieth Thousand.)
COURT NETHERLEIGH. (Eighteenth Thousand.)
LADY GRACE. (This Novel now appears for the first time in cheap form.)
BESSY RANE. (Twenty-fifth Thousand.)
PARKWATER. (Twentieth Thousand.)

And the remaining Volumes at similar intervals.

Each Volume is printed from new type, in crown 8vo size, and bound in scarlet cloth and lettered on the side, and will be sold separately. The published price is 3*s.* 6*d.*

RICHARD BENTLEY and SON, New Burlington-street,
Publishers in Ordinary to her Majesty the Queen.

WARD AND DOWNEY'S NEW BOOKS.

Four New Novels at all the Libraries.

COSETTE. By MRS. MACQUOID. 2 vols.

"The men and women who act their parts in the comedy appear almost real. The experiences of Cosette are decidedly touching."—ATHENÆUM.

THE GOLD OF OPHIR. By ELIZABETH J. LYSAGHT. 3 vols.

"Admirable. . . . . No one will begin it without going through with it."—SCOTSMAN.

RUNNING DOUBLE: A Story of the Stable and the Stage. By FRANK HUDSON. 2 vols.

"Amusing and entertaining. . . . The plot is well conceived and skilfully developed."—SCOTSMAN.

'MIDST SURREY HILLS: A Rural Story. By A. C. BICKLEY. 3 vols.

"'Midst Surrey Hills' is a book to be read from cover to cover, and to be taken up again with zest."—SCOTSMAN.

New Two Shilling Novels.

AN EARLY FROST. By C. T. C. JAMES, Author of "Galloping Days at the Deanery."
A PRINCE OF THE BLOOD. By JAMES PAYN.
HUSBAND AND WIFE. By MARIE CONNOR.
AN AUSTRALIAN HEROINE. By MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED.
FIFINE TOM. By EDMUND DOWSEY.
THE MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES. By G. M. FENN.

New Shilling Novels.

AS IN A LOOKING GLASS. By F. C. PHILIPS.
SNOWBOUND AT EAGLES. By BRET HARTE.
BLIND JUSTICE. By HELEN MATHERS.
MISS TODD'S DREAM. By MRS. HUDDLESTON.
A CHARGE FROM THE GRAVE. By SOMERVILLE GIBNEY.
SUSPICION: a Strange Story. By CHRISTIAN LEE.

WARD and DOWNEY, 12, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

NOW READY. Crown 4to.

PRICE SIXPENCE. POST FREE SEVENPENCE-HALFPENNY.

In Coloured Wrapper, with Design by Mr. HARRY FURNISS.

HALF-HOLIDAYS
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

Including a Complete Catalogue and Descriptive Notes.

WITH FORTY-TWO CHOICE REPRODUCTIONS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Morning Post says:—"The illustrations are numerous, and, for the most part, excellent photo-engravings of notable works in this magnificent collection."

The Daily News says:—"The substantial pamphlet with this title which has been added to the long list of 'Pall Mall Gazette Extras,' is one of the most practical and serviceable of the series. Numberless visitors must have felt the need of a cheap and handy catalogue, giving so much in the way of description or of critical comment as can be conveniently studied in the presence of the pictures. This purpose the pamphlet fulfils admirably, while its directions how to see the collection in twelve half-holidays will confer a valuable service on those who visit that previous collection not merely to weary themselves out with staring at paintings, but to carry away some knowledge of their qualities, their story, and their relations to the history of art."

The Speaker says:—"The latest 'Pall Mall Gazette' 'Extra'—the fiftieth of those useful publications, by the way—forms a much needed popular guide to our great national collection in Trafalgar-square. The general introduction is much suggestively divided into a dozen 'Half-holiday' chapters, and the explanatory catalogue which follows is a model of its kind. Short of Macmillan's larger handbook, which is out of the reach of most people, nothing better than this little volume can be imagined. The illustrations are typical and well executed. It is altogether a wonderful sixpennyworth."

The Daily Graphic says:—"The National Gallery has received the attention of another 'Guide.' The new-comer is a 'Pall Mall Gazette' 'Extra,' altogether better printed, illustrated, and produced than any of its long line of predecessors. Compact, and admirably adapted to the 'plain man's' use. Provided as it is with an exhaustive catalogue and full index, it is the handiest of all handy guides to our magnificent collection in Trafalgar-square."

Vanity Fair says:—"The book is carefully compiled and admirably illustrated. This is a capital sixpenny-worth."

Piccadilly says:—"A useful little book. It is a perfect guide to the Gallery, contains a plan of the rooms, and a 'scheme' by which the casual visitor may see all the best pictures in twelve days. I have no hesitation in saying that the guide to which I am calling attention is far better than the official catalogue."

The Star says:—"I have just received from the *Pall Mall Gazette* Office a sixpenny 'Guide to the National Gallery,' which is a really wonderful production. The illustrations and arrangement are alike excellent."

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" OFFICE, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, London, W.C.

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of nineteence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for the Continent, United States, Canada, and Egypt 6s. per quarter; for the Cape Colonies, Transvaal, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, and South America 6s. 6d. per quarter; for India and China 7s. 7d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. This DAY at 2.30 and 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS; by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Leoville's Pantomimists; the Troubadour Quartette; Mdlle Cora, Bicyclist; the Wonderful Haytors; George Sylvester, Vocalist; the Barnes Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe; Herr Schallenkamp with his mysterious Orchestra; Professor Baker's Naval Spectacle, "The Armada"; Oscar and Charley; Barnum's Zulus; Syretti, Contortionist; Fred Paulson, the American Champion Weight Lifter; Adelaide and Lilian; M. Servais de Roy, the Marvellous Belgian Conjuror. Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1s., children 6d. MAGNETTA, novel illusion, on view all day. Dr. ONOFROFF, the Remarkable Thought Reader, in the Theatre, at 4.5 and 9.10.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

JAPAN AND ITS SCENERY, Portrayed in 106 Paintings and Water-colours by ALFRED EAST, R.I.—The EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at THE FINE ART SOCIETY'S, 148, NEW BOND-STREET.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN.
NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On account of the proposed VISIT of H.M. the QUEEN, the TUDOR EXHIBITION will only be OPEN to the public from 2 to 7 o'clock TO-MORROW (Tuesday).

ABUSES IN A NEW YORK PRISON.

The *Herald*, determined to sift the truth of some stories about Ludlow-street gaol, caused one of its reporters to be arrested on a charge of fraud, for the exposure of a great public abuse. The result of his experiences in Ludlow-street gaol is that it is a pleasure resort, that astounding corruption exists among the employés of the Sheriff of New York, and that a man who will pay exorbitantly can live like a lord there and walk abroad whenever he takes the notion. As an instance, the *Herald* reporter, who was presumed by the officials to be incarcerated on a charge of fraud, obtained an evening, and took a deputy sheriff to the theatre, feasted him, and bought him copious drinks. Then he had beer in gaol, and finally was allowed to take an airing on a Sunday afternoon by paying the warder of the goal a gratuity of 40 dols. Gambling goes on in the gaol, in the reception room, near a window in the plain sight of passers in the street. "There is one good thing about playing here, the game can't be pulled by the police," said one of the players.

A CHESS MATCH AT OXFORD.

An interesting chess match was fought on Saturday at Oxford between a team of nine players drawn from the university clubs and a like number of members of the North London Club who journeyed from the metropolis for the contest. This was the return of a match fought in London on November 22 last, when North London scored ten to five with ten players on each side. Saturday's match was an even greater success for the North Londoners, they scoring 6½ to the 2½ of their opponents.

THE NEW POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Mr. George Lewis Denman was sworn in as a police magistrate before the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Justice Fry in a divisional court of Queen's Bench to.

THE WRECK OF THE VILLE DE CALAIS.

A libebelt was observed floating a short distance from the shore off Deal at seven o'clock this morning. A boat was launched, and the lifebelt was found to be attached to the body of a man. On the body being landed and searched an address was found in one of the pockets, on which was the following inscription :—" John Stansfield, M.I.C.E., 6, Westminster-chambers, London, S.W."; also an envelop addressed "Mr. Stansfield, Norman House, 44, Lilliesbalh-road, Clapham, and Messrs. Clark and Stansfield, Grays, Essex. The deceased was wearing a gold watch and chain, the watch having stopped at 7.30, and on him were also found eight five-pound notes, six sovereigns, and some silver and coppers, also the *Daily Telegraph* of Saturday, March 1. Death had apparently not taken place many hours previously, as foam was still issuing from the nostrils and blood from the forehead. An inquest will be held.

STAMFORD DIVISION ELECTION.

Certain newspapers having stated that Earl Brownlow had issued a letter to his tenants calling upon them to vote for Mr. Cust, a Grantham correspondent is authorized to deny absolutely that any letter has been issued by his lordship or his agent in any way relating to Mr. Cust or the election.

THE CONGO RAILWAY.

The contract for the construction of the Congo Railway has been published. The line has to be in working order on December 31, 1894. The tariffs have also been fixed.

EMIN PASHA.

Emin Pasha has just returned to Zanzibar, and the latest reports as to his health are favourable. According to a friend Emin now speaks, counting African dialects, no less than twenty-seven different tongues, and is certainly able to write and speak at least half a dozen European languages with as great ease and fluency as he speaks his native German.

A LEAGUE TO PROMOTE CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

A League has been formed in Montreal to bring about the independence of Canada by 1892. All American powers are to be asked to exert moral influence, and, if need be, concerted action to free the country from the last vestige of European rule on the Continent. The League will have united with it (says the *Daily News* Montreal correspondent) most of the Liberal clubs in the country. The American universities, are, moreover, to be invited to co-operate as well as those political bodies which have for their object the bringing about of the final triumph of democratic institutions throughout the world. The League will be under control of a Supreme Council, whose actions are to be kept secret. The high-sounding declarations of the League cause some amusement, but little serious attention. There is undoubtedly much quiet sentiment in favour of ultimate Canadian independence, but the League does not represent it.

Daly's company sails from New York for Europe on June 1, and will appear soon after at the Lyceum. They will not play anywhere abroad except in London this year.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER

South England (with London and Channel).—Easterly and north-easterly winds, fresh in the Channel; fair, cold, perhaps some slight snow showers.

High Water London Bridge. Midnight. After. 0 h. 15 m.

THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY

Noon to-day. Saturday. Saturday. Noon to-day.

Sun Rises 6 h. 45 m.
Sets 5 h. 41 m.
Moon—Full M. 0 5 h. 6 m. Aft.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, March 3, 1890.—Clear, bright, frosty; stiff breeze.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

FOURTH EDITION.

THE WRECK OF AN AUSTRALIAN LINER.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR LIVES LOST.

As reported briefly on Saturday the Queensland Line steamer *Quetta*, bound from Brisbane for London, struck on an unknown rock off Cape York on Friday night and sank in three minutes. She had 280 souls on board at the time, only 116 of whom are saved, among them being the captain, the second, third, and fourth officers, the purser, and the following saloon passengers :—Miss Micklin; Messrs. Corsen, Clarke, Renton, and Debney.

The Exchange Telegraph Company states that the Queensland Steamship Company have had a telegram from Brisbane this morning, stating that the *Merry England* had arrived, and conveyed the intelligence that 136 out of the 280 persons on board the steamer when she went down had been saved. A partyis nowsearching the islands adjoining the scene of the wreck in the hope that others who escaped from the steamer may be found.

Large numbers of the friends of the passengers are anxiously making inquiries at the offices of the company in Austinfriars. An aged gentleman and lady were among the number, and were terribly distressed on learning that their son was among the missing passengers.

FATAL TROLLY ACCIDENT IN VICTORIA.

SEVEN NAVVIES KILLED.

A serious accident, involving loss of life, occurred on the railway at Penshurst, near the town of Portland, in Victoria. Some trucks, in which a gang of navvies engaged in work on that portion of the line were riding, were thrown off the rails by a bullock which had strayed on to the track. Seven of the men were killed on the spot, and an equal number were injured.—*Reuter.*

LORD TENNYSON.

Telegraphing this morning, a Cowes correspondent says :—Lord Tennyson is progressing slowly, being still troubled with a cough and very weak.

THE HEALTH OF MR. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

On inquiry at Cromwell House, South Kensington, this morning it was stated that Mr. Abraham Lincoln, son of the American Minister, had passed a restless night and is very prostrate.

THE BANQUET TO M. EIFFEL IN LONDON.

The banquet in honour of M. Eiffel and the French engineers visiting the Forth Bridge will be held on Wednesday evening next, in the Marble Salon of the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar-square, London, Mr. James Statt Forbes presiding. The French Ambassador and other important guests will be present.

M. Eiffel passed through town yesterday on his way to Scotland.

THE LATEST PASTIME IN NEW YORK.

At the Beefsteak Club in New York, a medal has been awarded to a member named Clausen for eating the largest quantity of beefsteak at one meal.—*Dalziel.*

A CATHOLIC PRIEST MURDERED.

A Catholic priest, whose body bore traces of brutal treatment, was found in the streets of Philadelphia yesterday. He was taken to a hospital where he shortly afterwards expired.—*Reuter.*

THE THREATENED GREAT COAL STRIKE.

The North Wales colliers, numbering 10,000, have withdrawn their notices to terminate contracts, and to-day resumed work at the old terms, pending the decision of the Coal-owners Association and the miners representatives.

The threatened strike of miners in the county of Durham has been averted, the men having accepted the owners' offer of 5 per cent.

The next important step will be taken at the meeting of coalowners and miners' delegates to be held to-morrow at Westminster.

MISS FLORENCE ST. JOHN'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

Miss Florence St. John, on reaching Toronto from her tour in America, said :—"I can't bear the Americans. I never liked them from the day I set foot in New York. They are a little better in Philadelphia—there are one or two nice people there."—*Dalziel.*

THE CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST MR. HARRY MARKS.

At the Central Criminal Court to-day in the case of Harry Marks, proprietor of the *Financial News*, charged with libelling Arthur Burr, the indictment was withdrawn, and the defendant was acquitted.

THE CHARGE OF SHOOTING AT AN M.P.

At the Old Bailey to-day the Recorder, in the case of Elizabeth Vincent, charged with shooting Major Isaacs, M.P., recommended the grand jury to find a true bill against her.

A BANK ROBBER SHOT DEAD.

The man who robbed a bank at Valley Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, has been discovered in a hotel in Meriden, Kansas. He was called out of bed and summoned to surrender, and on making a show of resistance was shot dead. It is stated that £600 of the money which he stole has been recovered.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO LONDON.

Preparations are being made at Buckingham Palace for the reception of the Queen, who comes to town to-morrow. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice will travel from Windsor by special Great Western train to Paddington, whence they proceed to Buckingham Palace, where they arrive at noon. The Queen will hold a Drawing-room at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

The Queen proposes to visit the Tudor Exhibition at the New Gallery to-morrow.

INTENDED VISIT OF THE PRINCE TO AUSTRIA.

It is stated in Vienna that the Prince of Wales will, in the course of the spring, pay a visit to the Austrian Court, making a stay of several days in Vienna, after which his Royal Highness is to leave for some shooting in Hungary.

THE NEW RECORDER OF DERBY.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. M. C. Buszard, Q.C., to the Recordership of the borough of Derby, which became vacant on the elevation of Mr. Justice Lawrance to the Judicial Bench. Mr. Buszard, who is now leader of the Midland Circuit, was called to the Bar in 1862, and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1877.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

According to the usual monthly statement of the Caisse of the Public Debt, the amount encashed last month for the service of the unified debt was £E296,000, and for the privileged debt £E58,000. The total amounts encashed since the payment of the last coupons are £E1,320,000, and £E336,000 respectively.—*Reuter.*

"FREE EDUCATION IS ASSURED."—MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

In a letter to a Birmingham Unionist Mr. Joseph Chamberlain says :—"It is most extraordinary that the very men who protested against the remotest idea of placing the higher education of Ireland on the same footing as that of the Protestants should now be willing to give to the Roman Catholics in England privileges and advantages over other sects and denominations. I am happy to say that I believe that free education on fair terms is assured, and have no doubt that this great boon will be conferred by the present Government upon the people before the dissolution."

Mr. Morton, Vice-President of the United States, has visited Charleston and was warmly welcomed by the inhabitants.—*Reuter.*

It is stated that Mr. Edward P. Monckton, of Fineshade Abbey, has been appointed Recorder of Northampton.

Lord Salisbury is back to town much the better for his visit to Bournemouth.

FOUNDERING OF A STEAMER OFF MARGATE.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

About half-past seven yesterday morning the steamship *Ville de Calais* foundered off Margate and four of the sixteen persons on board were drowned. Some time ago the steamer, which was laden with petroleum, was blown up in Calais harbour, and the hull was repaired, with the view of getting the machinery, which was valued at £16,000, to London. On Saturday night the vessel, which was owned by Messrs. Clarke and Standfield, of 11, Victoria-street, London, left Calais in tow of the steam-tug *Challenger*, having on board Mr. John Standfield, civil engineer, part owner ; his son, Mr. Frank Standfield ; his nephew, Mr. Lewis Standfield ; the master, Mr. William Denton ; and the crew of twelve hands. All went well until the ship reached the Margate Roads, where the hawser parted. The tug made several attempts to get a fresh hawser on board, but without avail, and she then kept as close as possible to the vessel. It was then deemed advisable to launch a boat and put the crew on board of the tug, and at the same time signals were made for assistance from the shore. While the boat was being lowered from the davits one of the ropes either broke or was let go, and the whole of the occupants were precipitated into the water. Two of them, J. C. Roberts and Stephen England, succeeded with great difficulty in getting back to the vessel, six were picked up by the tug, and the remaining four, including Mr. Standfield, sen., were drowned. In the meantime the Margate surf boat *Friend to All Nations* had put off, but before it reached the steamer the latter foundered off the Nayland Rock. Mr. Frank Standfield seized a lifebuoy and jumped into the water and, together with another of the men who was found clinging to a ladder, was picked up by the lifeboat. The remaining four men took to the rigging, from which they were, after much difficulty rescued by the surf boat.

CHANGES IN THE FRENCH CABINET.

A SERIES OF "CRISES" AHEAD.

M. Constans, the French Minister of the Interior, resigned on Saturday, and has been succeeded by M. Bourgeois, Radical Deputy for the Marne. M. Constans had long disagreed with his colleagues on several points, but the immediate cause of his retirement was an angry scene between himself and M. Tirard, the Prime Minister, at the Cabinet Council, on the subject of appointing a President of the Court of Cassation.

The *Times* correspondent states that when the news was known in the Chamber it produced a considerable impression. M. Léon Renault said he was reminded of the cry of Henry III. before the body of the Duke of Guise, "I could not have believed him so big a man before his fall." M. Constans is replaced by M. Bourgeois, an amiable and intelligent man, who has no great influence in the House or great reputation with the public. At no distant date we may look for the fall of the Tirard Cabinet. It will probably be followed by a Méline Ministry, on the fall of which President Carnot will have to choose between a Freycinet and a Constans Cabinet. We are entering on a period of ministerial crises rapidly following each other.

MR. EDWARD MARSTON'S MEETING WITH STANLEY

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

The *Speaker* publishes the following letter from Mr. Edward Marston to Mr. Stuart J. Reid, under date Hôtel Villa Victoria, Cairo, Egypt, February 17, describing his meeting with Stanley :—

He received me with most affectionate warmth, which did my heart good. We have lived together ever since. I may tell you that his hair, cut quite short, is perfectly white, and adds much dignity to his appearance. He is of course, thoroughly bronzed. I have known him for many years, but I can truly say, as I told him, that I never before saw him looking half so well. He is the picture of health and vigour. He is as merry as a boy, full of stories and anecdotes of his adventures. Our after-dinner chats are delightful. I only wish I could remember and record them ; for example, he has just been telling me how he and his officers sat down in the Starvation Camp to dine off *two bananas*, the only scrap of food they had in the whole camp. They were jovial even then ; the officers amused themselves by drawing up a menu, each one choosing his dish. It was headed—

Roast Beef and Plum Pudding, and plenty of it.
Ham and Eggs galore.
More Roast Beef.
Rump Steaks, &c., &c.

This was at a time when, as I have said, there was not a scrap of food in the camp, and they did not know where to look for any, but fully expected death for all if it did not arrive within twenty hours!—a somewhat unique instance of being *jolly* under adverse circumstances.

Mr. Stanley is devoting absolutely the whole of his time, from early in the morning—sometimes as early as six o'clock—till late at night, in writing his great book. You will be interested in knowing that considerably more than one-half of it is already written out, and I shall bring away a very large portion of the whole. I have an artist with me, who is taking Mr. Stanley's instructions about the illustrations. The maps—of which there will be three large ones and thirteen or more interesting small ones, having historical reference to the sources of the Nile and the Mountains of the Moon, from documents specially supplied to him by the Khedive—are all ready for me to put in hand on my return. I have read a good part of the text, and I think I may say, without being accused of puffing, that it is profoundly interesting, and I have been unlucky. Stanley—for the first time since I have been here—to take a walk for half an hour. We walked down to the Nile—my first sight of the mighty river. "There," said Stanley, "is the river of which I discovered the sources, and now you have discovered the mouth. Eight months ago I drank its waters at the very sources (at Isonga), and *now* I may be drinking the very same water here, for it takes about eight months to flow from source to mouth."

DR. RIGG ON THE "NEW DEPARTURE."

Dr. Rigg, the principal of the Wesleyan Training College, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Newcastle Leader* on the "New Departure in Education." In the course of a long statement Dr. Rigg said : "I hold that the Scotch example has nothing to do with us. But I think it is a bad thing for Scotland and for that self-reliant, independent spirit which has done so much for the advancement of its sons. There was this great difference in Scotch schools, that they were all intensely sectarian. In every parish there was a School Board school, but the people joined in returning boards pledged to "up and wont"—that is, Bible instruction and the Assembly's catechism. This instruction was given in all the schools, and that was all that the Presbyterian churches taught in their schools. When these were given up the same religious teaching was given, and the same would continue in the free schools—all in this way sectarian, but supported at the public expense. They had in unsectarian schools where there was no religion taught. Of course, there was the 'conscience clause' for any who objected. Here in England the 'new education' is promulgated by politicians and doctrinaires to get rid of the difficulty of allowing Roman Catholics to have their schools. Rogers and others used to say they would not allow them to have their schools. I said, 'You will find you'll have to allow them,' and it is turning out as I said. It is a perfectly unmanageable element—socially, politically, and morally—and you cannot drive it out of existence. Now, what does Mr. Morley say? He says : Because the Roman Catholics are sectarians and mean to be sectarians, and don't affect to provide for the nation as such, therefore they may have their schools, and the nation may pay for them. I say it is perfectly monstrous to imagine that one is to have their schools precisely because they are sectarian, and that the Wesleyans, because they are not sectarian, are not to be allowed to have their schools. The British schools, too, because not sectarian, are all to be merged, done away with, or turned into Board schools!" These honest, Bible-teaching British schools will all have to give up the ghost—be done away with. Mr. Morley thinks that he will destroy all the sectarian schools except those of the Roman Catholics and Jews. He will find he cannot destroy the schools of the Church of England. They are quite willing to take him at his word, quite willing to say, Our schools are open to Church children, for then they get rid of the conscience clause, and remain the only religious Protestant school in the field. I mean to say this, that they will claim to teach none but Church children, but does anybody suppose that they are only looking after their own children? "All the children in the nation are ours," they say, "that don't dissent, that don't protest." Any children sent to their schools are considered to be Church children. They will ask no questions, no one will be sent away, they will be taught the Church Catechism, there will be no intolerance, and so by being bigoted be counted as a national school earning the privilege of the Roman Catholics and the Jews.

Mdme. Patti has so far recovered from her recent indisposition that she has agreed to fulfil her engagement at Denver.

Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt is not to appear as the Virgin Mary in a Passion play, the performance having been informally interdicted by President Carnot.

Mr. Toole sails to-day from Brindisi for Melbourne in the good ship *Britannia*. His opening bill in Australia will be "Artful Cards" and "Ici on Parle Français."

The Rev. G. B. Savage, who was reported to have been murdered, together with his party, in New Guinea, has arrived at Thursday Island, according to the Australian mail news.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.—LATEST RETURNS.

FURTHER GOVERNMENT LOSSES.

As anticipated, the second ballots have only sealed the complete defeat of the Government parties. Out of 149 second ballots which were necessary the results of 95 are now known. The Radicals gain 35 of these, the Social Democrats 14, the National Liberals 17, the Centre party 9, the Conservatives 8, the Free Conservatives 5, the Democrats (or Volkspartei) in Southern Germany 6, and the Guelphs 1. The result of the Berlin ballots was looked forward to with great excitement, as the contest between Radicals and Social Democrats here was keener than in any constituency in the empire. Contrary to all expectations, even of the Radical leaders themselves, the Freisinnige candidates have been returned in all four divisions, and, to conclude from the figures, without much support of other parties; but only by the energetic rally of their own followers. The greatest sufferers are the National Liberals, who seemed likely to be the strongest pillars of the Government majority. The National Liberals had no definite policy. They were neither Conservative nor Liberal, and adopted a weak line of action, and this was their ruin. More than 100 strong in the previous Reichstag they have as yet returned but 33. The Freisinnigen, however, have increased in the same proportions. They have up to now returned 56 members, not counting the eight Democrats. The Social Democrats have up to now 34 seats. Hitherto the apprehensions that the Centre Party and the Conservatives might become so strong that both parties together would have a majority—an eventuality which would be of great importance at discussions of economical questions—are premature. The Centre Party indeed numbers 101 members, but the Conservatives only 60, so that they must still win almost forty seats more in order to secure a majority.

Herr Bebel's speech at Frankfort-on-the Main in which he advocated the rendition of Alsace-Lorraine to France, and general disarmament, has excited the liveliest indignation in the press. As Herr Bebel belongs to the International Rouge party of the Socialists, a party which aims at the abolition of frontiers and nationalities, his patriotism as a German is more than doubtful, and, therefore, lays him open to attacks on that account.

The Emperor William was so anxious to learn the result of the second ballots in the capital that he requested the municipal authorities to communicate direct to him the names of the deputies elected immediately they were known.

THE NORTH ST. PANCRAS ELECTION.

THE LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

The meetings on Saturday night were chiefly remarkable for the confession of Lord George Hamilton—"No case, since the plaintiff's attorney"—and for Mr. Labouchere's repeated attack on the "Marquis of the Classes." Lord George gave himself away by suggesting that Mr. Labouchere's action was planned with a view to influencing the St. Pancras election; a "Salisbury" which that "amiable but weak nobleman" could not have perpetrated had he not lost his temper. But really Mr. Labouchere need not have devoted the whole of his Sunday to writing that very long reply in the columns of his organ; it was not worth while. It was a pity that the weather was so pitiless on Saturday evening for the *al fresco* gatherings and processions were sadly spoiled; and there is nothing that your Radical working man likes so much as an open air demonstration. Nevertheless, Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. Causton ventured to address an overflow gathering under the railway arches near Wilkin-street. Mr. Labouchere was more prudent; he was afraid of his voice. Saturday evening's meeting was, as I predicted it would be, the very finest and largest of all.

To-day is bright and fine, and every nerve is being strained on every side to influence doubtful voters, and to hunt-double "removals." If any person with a hardy constitution can spare an hour or two to-day or to-morrow, let him or her go without fail to the Central Committee Rooms, 250, Kentish-town-road, to aid either in the final canvass or in taking the free and independent voters to the poll. I would repeat the petition for carriages, for the Tories will have legion. In this cold weather vehicles will be especially wanted. Mr. Labouchere, however, despises this weapon—the "mean bribe of a ride" he calls it. Complaints again reach me that Tory canvassers have been spreading calumnies about Mr. Bolton; but they are not likely to influence the people who know their "old and tried member," as the red bills have it. "One who ought to know" tells me that Mr. Bolton is sure of election, but that his majority will not be so large as the Party would wish and that, therefore, Liberal efforts should be redoubled. Some enterprising trades-people have issued huge posters, which are being paraded through the town: North St. Pancras Election, vote for Jones, candlestick maker, the right man in the right place.

The Liberals will have no public meetings to-day, but the Tories are apparently not satisfied with last week's meetings, and want to have a last word. Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., presides at a gathering to-night in the Stanley Hall, Junction-road, at which Col. Saunderson, M.P., Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald, M.P., and Sir John Puleston, M.P., are announced to speak. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., Mr. R. G. Webster, M.P., Mr. C. A. Whitmore, M.P., and Mr. Bompas, Q.C., will address the electors in the British Schools, Kentish Town-road.

TORY MEMBERS AND "THE SCRAP OF PAPER."

"The scrap of paper" upon which Mr. Labouchere wrote the name of his informant, writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, "is likely to become historic. When the Attorney-General refused to take this piece of paper into his possession Mr. Labouchere tore it in pieces and threw the fragments on the floor of the House. The action of the Conservative member of Parliament who picked them up and pieced them together again is much commented upon in parliamentary circles."

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the Social and Political Education League was held on Saturday afternoon in Barnard's Inn Hall. The president, Professor A. V. Dicey, occupied the chair, and among those present were Mr. James Bryce, M.P., Mr. R. B. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., Mr. J. M. Gover, and Mr. G. C. Smith. On the motion of Mr. Haldane, Professor Dicey was re-elected president for the ensuing year, and delivered an address on "What we can Learn from History."

The report of the League, which was read by Mr. Gover, stated that the position of the League, as far as the number of lectures is concerned, remained stationary. More lecturers were urgently wanted, and greater help on the part of some members of the staff would make the work of the organizing secretary easier and the scope of the League's work more extensive. It was satisfactory to notice that the League's abstinence from all party politics had been rigorously maintained.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CONGO FOR THE STANLEY EXHIBITION.

The Belgian Société pour l'Industrie et le Commerce au Congo assembled yesterday and voted a sum of 10,000 f. for the photographic reproduction in large size of views taken from a great many points on the Upper and Lower Congo, and practically representing the whole district. These unique photographs will be exhibited for a few days at the Cercle Artistique et Littéraire of Brussels, after which they will be sent to the Stanley Exhibition in London.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT.

Yesterday morning Rev. Charles Friskin, pastor of the Mount Pleasant (Spennymoor, Durham) Methodist Church, died from heart disease in the pulpit of his church whilst preaching. Mr. Friskin was sixty-four years of age, and had been at Spennymoor since the formation of the church, thirty years ago.

DEATH OF A PET OF JUVENILE AMERICA.

"Kitty" is dead, and juvenile America mourns. No occurrence since the death of "Mr. Crowley" and of Jumbo has been productive of such universal grief to the young folk as the demise yesterday of this widely known and justly popular chimpanzee. "Kitty" has for a number of years occupied a cage in the Zoo at Central Park, where she succeeded to public affection at the death about a year ago of her respected husband, "Mr. Crowley." "Kitty" was slightly the inferior of that gentleman, who was a perfect specimen of the African chimpanzee. Both, however, were highly developed intellectually, and "Mr. Crowley's" refinement was such that he could never be persuaded to take a meal without a knife, fork, and table napkin. Indeed it was not politic to refuse him these luxuries, as his indignation would then prompt him to throw his food into all corners of his cage and howl dismally.

The death is announced of Mr. English, ex-Governor of Connecticut.—*Reuter.*

The death is announced at Bournemouth on Friday, at the age of seventy-six, of Mr. Thomas William Saunders, one of the metropolitan police magistrates.

It is stated in a telegram from Lisbon that the Government are gradually succeeding in repressing popular agitation on the subject of the Anglo-Portuguese difficulty. The students did not make any demonstrations yesterday.

WINTRY WEATHER AT HOME AND ABROAD.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

In the City early this morning the thermometer registered 26 degrees. It seems that the wintry weather experienced in London during the last few days, especially on Saturday and yesterday, when there were several falls of snow, has been felt throughout the whole country.

The heaviest fall of snow experienced in East Surrey for some time fell yesterday and during the night. Many of the roads in the neighbourhood of Godstone and Oxted are blocked, and the whole of the tramway traffic in Croydon is suspended.

The snowstorm, accompanied by a gale, prevailed in the English Channel during the night. At Dover the temperature reached 15 degrees below freezing point, and there is a great deal of skating this morning.

Two barges have been towed into Dover this morning damaged. They report that several of their fleet are missing.

A large four-masted barque stranded near Dungeness Point during a heavy snowstorm last night.

The ponds in St. James's Park and Hyde Park are frozen over, but there are not above a dozen skaters to be seen. On the Round Pond at Kensington, and on the overflow at Hendon, however, where the water is very shallow, and the ice consequently quite safe, a large number of skaters are taking advantage of the sudden frost to get in a little skating.

Snow fell heavily in New York yesterday, the storm being the severest experienced during the present season. The snow lies in the streets to a depth of six inches, and many accidents have occurred through the slippery state of the pavements. A heavy gale is raging in Boston, accompanied by a falling temperature. Snow has fallen in that city to a depth of seven inches. The storms have destroyed the telegraph wires in the east of Virginia. The country people, who are consequently in great distress, are asking for supplies of food, and subscriptions have been opened to relieve them.

In Paris there were heavy falls of snow on Saturday and Sunday, but they have not softened the bitter cold of the weather. The streets look like mid-winter. The weather on the Continent appears to be out of joint. Snow has fallen heavily upon the hills, and has reduced the temperature to a point seldom reached on the shores of the Mediterranean. In Rome on Saturday there was a comparatively heavy fall of snow. The snow-covered roofs of the city presented a most unusual appearance. In Vienna the thermometer registers 15 degrees under freezing point, the snow is lying a foot and a half deep, and the wind is terrible. Telegraph and railway communication is interrupted in many parts. The Gmunden Lake, which has only been frozen over twice in the century, is covered with ice for a mile from the shore.

MARYLEBONE LIBERAL AND RADICAL UNION.

The Marylebone Liberal organizations announce a conversazione together with an address by Mr. Justin M'Carthy on "The Literature of '48," and a musical entertainment under the direction of Mrs. Henry Walter Gilbey, in the Portman Rooms on March 26. Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., will preside, and will be supported by the Marquis of Ripon, Earl and Countess Granville, Earl Rosebery, Lord Herschell, Lord Hobhouse, Lord Monkswell, Mr. and Lady Constance Malleson, Margaret Lady Sandhurst, the Hon. Philip Stanhope and Countess Tolstoi, Mr. Leveson Gower, Mr. and Mrs. Yates Thompson, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Lady Wilde, and others. A few 2s. 6d. and 1s. tickets may still be had on application to the secretary, 121, Marylebone-road, N.W.

THE CREWE TRAGEDY PRISONERS.

John Davies and Emily Davies, brother and sister of the two prisoners in custody charged with the murder of their father near Crewe, had an interview with them on Friday, in Knutsford Gaol. Both prisoners are in good health, but more depressed in spirits as the time of their trial draws closer. They inquired after their mother, and were informed that she was better, but unequal to the strain of an interview. The prisoners, especially Richard, manifest great interest in the prospects of their defence. They feel that their confessions have rendered any defence almost impossible, but they hope that if the relations of the deceased with his family are truly described to the jury, the counsel for the defence may base upon those really a strong appeal to the jury for mercy. The interview between the brothers and sister was of a very painful character.

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD BAINES.

We regret to announce the death of Sir Edward Baines, which took place yesterday. He had been ill for some time, but the end came peacefully. The deceased was educated in Manchester, and at an early age became associated with his father in the editorship of the *Leeds Mercury*, of which the elder Baines was proprietor. Mr. Matthew Baines, who represented the commercial capital of the West Riding, and was at one time Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was the elder brother of the deceased knight, who succeeded to the right hon. gentleman's seat in 1859. Mr. Edward Baines represented Leeds for fifteen years, and during that time advocated the extension of the franchise, and was a prominent supporter of various educational, free trade, and free church measures. He was born in 1800, and married, in 1829, the daughter of Mr. Blackburn, a Liverpool surgeon. Mr. Baines was knighted in December, 1880.

The connection of Sir Edward Baines with the temperance movement (says the *Manchester Guardian*) is contemporaneous with the work of Joseph Livesey and others. His adoption of the principle of total abstinence from intoxicants was not, however, brought about by the declaration of the "wise men of Preston." He found on one occasion that if he gave up the use of wine his example would save a man addicted to drink, and he at once made the sacrifice. From this time until the end of his life—a period covering nearly sixty years—he remained faithful to his vow. Frequently did he rejoice for his own sake that he was led to take this step. He traced the fine health he enjoyed to his abstemious habits. "It speaks volumes," he once remarked, "when I say that I never sit down at table without an appetite, and never rise from beal with a headache."

Sir Edward Baines never lost his interest in journalism. He was frequently to be seen at the *Mercury* office even in his ninetieth year, and was as ready to discuss the topics of the time at this advanced age as he had been when he himself, in the first half of the century, occupied the editorial chair. An ardent supporter of Home Rule, he could see no other solution of the Irish problem. It is said that one of his latest instructions to the literary staff of the paper had reference to Mr. Balfour's pamphlet, and was to the effect that coercion in Ireland should be unsparingly condemned. Sir Edward Baines had the friendship of most of the leading men of his time. Famous Americans as well as distinguished personages of his own country have been his guests, and he was a recipient at each of his anniversaries of congratulations from many parts of the world.

THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.

The Institute of Journalists, having obtained their charter of incorporation, propose, it is understood, to celebrate the event by a large gathering of the members in London. If the Lord Mayor's engagements will permit, this will probably take place at the Mansion House towards the end of next month.

MR. ABBEY AND MISS MARY ANDERSON.

Mr. Henry E. Abbey says, regarding the gossip going around about Mary Anderson:—"It is all foolishness to talk of my suing Miss Anderson for breach of contract. She was under my engagement for this season and next. I excused her this year on account of her health; whether she will decide to work next season or not is a question on which I can form no opinion. When the time is up you may be sure assured that Miss Anderson will be ready, married or not, or else there will be an amicable settlement. We are the best of friends, and there could be no lawsuit between us."

The keeper of a dancing saloon at Vallie Station, Colombo, having shot and killed a visitor, the latter's friends immediately seized and hanged the murderer.

Lieutenant Stairs, R.E., of the Stanley Expedition, arrived in Edinburgh on Saturday on a visit to his old headmaster, Dr. Rogerson, of Merchiston Castle. He was entertained at a public dinner on Saturday night.

A telegram has been received in Glasgow from Mr. Cuninghame Graham M.P., stating, notwithstanding Mr. Marjoribank's letter as to the compact with the labour party:—"I will stand for Greenock. Please announce."

Six of the seven Cornish members—Mr. Cavendish Bentinck is the one absentee—have placed their names at the back of a bill for prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Cornwall on Sundays.

The death is announced, in the 85th year of his age, of Mr. John Stevenson, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Stevenson, Lycett, and Co., solicitors, of Manchester. Mr. Stevenson was the oldest legal practitioner in Manchester.

Messrs. Willard and Lart being under contract to produce during their tenancy of the Shaftesbury Theatre a play by Mr. Arthur Law, are compelled to curtail the London run of "The Middleman," of which, therefore, only a limited number of additional representations can be given.

Mr. Chauncey Depew is being described as "next President of the United States." Mr. Depew has characteristically replied, "I am perfectly willing to bear the proffered honour until the next National Convention. When it meets, I think you will find some delegates who don't agree with you, and I guess they will have their own way about it." Mr. Depew asserts that he is running a railroad and not a Presidential boom.

THE MONEY MARKET

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS FIRM.—FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY. AMERICANS BETTER.—MODERATE BUSINESS.

The supply of loanable capital in the open market is decidedly larger, and is likely to be further increased during the week. The quotation for short advances therefore is easy, at 4¾ to 5 per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank paper has continued to fall, and little if any business is now effected at anything above 5¼ per cent., while much is done below that figure. The weakness of the New York exchange does not affect the market to any extent, as it is not expected that much if any gold will be taken for that quarter; while the Bank of England is now in a very strong position to meet any small miscellaneous demands.

The rapidity with which the value of money is now falling away is at last apparently having a slight effect on the Stock Markets, and most departments present a somewhat firmer appearance, though the amount of business has not been large. Consols and other Home Government funds are steady without material change, while in the Home Railway market there is a general advance, the stocks of the heavy lines being especially firm. Foreign Government securities are steady, but transactions are on a limited scale and the changes are insignificant. American Railroads are generally a trifle higher. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul announces a cut in passenger rates from Chicago to Missouri River points, both ways, as a retaliation on the Burlington Northern. The gross earnings of 84 roads for the second week of February show an increase of 575,056 dols., and fifty-one roads for the third week an increase of 544,021 dols. The earnings of the Union Pacific for the month of January exhibit a decrease of 293,595 dols.; the Erie a net increase of 57,513 dols., and from October 1 to January, inclusive, an increase of 99,615 dols. Trunks and Mexican Railway issues are quiet.

The first batch of letters of allotment in the Anglo-Austrian Printing and Publishing Union (Limited) have been posted.

The return of the New York Associated Banks again shows a considerable decrease in their average reserve, the reduction being chiefly in the specie, and at the same time there has been a contraction of the loans and discounts, which show a decrease of £980,000, while there is of course, a still larger decrease in the net deposits. The total reserve has diminished by £720,000, and now amounts to £21,400,000, only £470,000 more than the legal minimum. Last week the excess reserve was £755,000.

The list of applications for shares in the Kensington Co-operative Stores (Limited) will open to-day and close to-morrow, the 4th of March, for both town and country. The capital is £100,000, in £1 shares. Extensive and suitable premises have been secured in Hammersmith-road—the building known as West Kensington Hall. Mr. Richard Burbidge, the general manager at Whiteley's, has agreed to accept the post of managing director.

It is officially announced that 5,175,364 Obligations of the new Russian Loan were subscribed for in France alone. The holders of the 1855, 1864, and 1866 Loans have so generally profited by their right to exchange their Bonds for Bonds of the new Loan that there remain only 153,415 francs nominal value to be divided among the French subscribers. Consequently, subscribers are allotted at the rate of one Obligation for every hundred Bonds subscribed for.

The directors of the Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port Railway Company propose to offer at par 60,000 Ordinary shares of £5 each, part of the new capital already authorized, in the proportion of one new £5 share for every £20 of their holding.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a better inquiry. Probable sales, 7,000 bales. Futures are one to one and a half points lower.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Lancashire and Yorkshire and North Eastern ½, Great Western, North Western, Midland and North British Deferred ¼ each, Brighton Deferred, Great Eastern, and Sheffield Deferred ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Buenos Ayres 1883 ½, ditto Scrip (partly paid) ¼, Egyptian State Domain ¼, Greek 1881 ¼, and Peruvian Five per Cents. 1-16. *Declined:* Egyptian Unified, Italian, Peruvian Six per Cents., and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16 each.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Rises:* Illinois Central 1, Denver Preference, New York Central, Erie Second Mortgage, and Northern Pacific Preference ¼ each, Louisville and Nashville, Pennsylvania shares, Philadelphia and Reading, and Union Pacific ⅛ each. *Falls:* Atlantic First ⅛, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Denver Ordinary, and Norfolk and Western ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Grand Trunk Second and Third Preference ⅛. *Lower:* Nitrate ⅛, and Lombardo-Venetian ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Colorado Nitrate 1/16, and Tharsis 1-16. *Receded:* Anglo-American ⅛, De Beers ⅛, and Rio Tinto ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Great Western	163½	3/4xd
Consols (2½) Money	97⅛	⅝	Hull and Barnsley..	37¾	⅛
Do. Account	97⅛	⅝xd	Lancashire and York	122	½
Do. 1903	99½	100	North Western....	177½	½xd
New 2½ per Cents.	96¼	¼	South Western	154½	⅝⅝
Canada 4 per Cents.	102¼	¼	Manch. and Shef....	87	9
India 3½ per Cents.	97⅞	⅛	Do. A Stock	47¾	3/4
Do. 4½ per Cents.	71	¼	Metro. Consolidated	77	½
Egyptian Guar. ..	99¼	100½xd	Do. District	29⅜	30¼
Rk. of England St.	335	6	Midland	134	½xd
Met. Rd. Wks. Stock	132¼	¾	North Brit. Ordinary	77⅜	⅛
Do. 5 p. ct. Scrip	102	¾	Do. Def.....	62½	3
Birmingham 3½ p. c.	110	11	North Eastern	166½	½
Leeds 4 per cent. ..	130	132	North Staffordshire	85	½
Liverpool 3½ p. c. ..	112½	13	South Eastern	129	31
Manchester 4 p. c.	126	8	Do. Deferred..	103⅝	⅜
			Taff Vale	77	80
COLONIAL SECURITIES.			**FOREIGN RAILWAYS.**		
Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9	Canada Pacific....	76½	½
Canada 5 p. c. Reg.	93	6	Chic. Pacific Shares	83⅝	⅞
Cape 5 p. c. Cons. Ins.	110½	11⅝	Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	69½	⅝
Ceylon 5 p. c. Ins.	110½	11⅝	Denver & R. Grande	15⅞	16⅛
Mauritius 4 p. c. Ins.	105	7	Do. Preference	49½	9
Natal 4 p. c. C1937	110¾	11¼	Illinois Shares	103½	½
N.S. Wales Cons. Ins.	115	16	Lake Shore	107⅜	⅝
N. ,, 3½ 1894....	104	5	Louis & Nash	87¾	⅞
New Zld 4 p.c. Cons.	130½	7½	Mexican Nat.	10⅞	11⅛ pd.
Queensld. 4 p.c. Ins.	109	10	N.Y. Central Shares	109½	10
Victoria 4 p.c. of 1855	111½	12½	New York Ontario	18¾	¾
W. Australia 5 p.c. Ins.	109	11	N. Y. Erie Shares ..	26⅜	⅝
FOREIGN STOCKS.			Norfolk & West.	18¾	¼
Argentn. 4½ p.c. 1886	78½	¾xd	Norfolk & West. Pref	65¾	⅛
Do. 5% on Rail.	93½	4½	N.Y., P. & O. Ist M.	34½	¾
Do. Cedulas A ..	43¾	4	North Pacific Pref.	73¾	¾
Do. ,, B....	8½	½	Ohio & Mississippi	21⅞	2
Austrian Gold	72	⅝	Pennsylvania Sh...	56¾	⅝
Silver.....	74	6	Phil & Read Sh. ..	20½	⅜
Brazilian 4½ 1888..	65¾	¾	Union Pacific Sh ..	63⅝	⅜
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	75⅝	6	Wabash Preference	21¼	¾
Do. ,, (partly pd)	66⅜	10½dis	Do. Gen. Mort.	50	1
Ch. Arres 6 p.c. 1886	100	1	Grand Trunk Ord...	11	¼
,, Cedulas "1"	34½	5½	Do. First Pref..	23½	⅝
,, ,, "3"	32½	3½	Do. Second Pref.	20⅜	⅝
Bulgarian	94¾	¼	Do. Third Pref.	13¾	⅜
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1889	101	2	Do. Guaranteed..	77¼	⅜
Egypt. Preferential	94¾	⅜	Mexican Ordinary	22¾	¼
Egypt. State Dom.	103¾	¼	Mexican Railway ..	20½	¾
Do. Unified	94¾	⅞	Mexican Nat.	22¾	¼
Egypt. Preferential	94¾	¼	Lombardo-Venetian	11 13/16	13/16
Do. Daira Sanieh	84¾	⅜	Nitrate Railway ..	17¾	18¾
French 3 p.c. Rentes	87¾	¾	Do. Loan	81½	⅝
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes	106	⅛	B. Ayres & Rosario	166	70
Greek 5 p.c. 1881-5.	90¼	1¼	Do. Great Southern	186	9
Do. 4 p.c. Mon.	79¾	6½	Central Argentine..	168	72
Hung. Gold Rentes	87½	⅜	S. Paulo (Brazil)..	44	6
Italian	95¾	⅛	**BANKS.**		
Mexican 5 p.c. 1888.	96¼	¼	Alliance Bank	14	13
Peruvian 5 p.c. 1872	17¾	¼	City Bank	22	5
Do. 6 p.c.	20¾	⅛	Colonial	80	2
Portuguese	26¾	¼	Consolidated Bank	8¾	¼
Russian 4 p.c. 1889	93¾	¾	Imperial	19½	20¼
Spanish 4 p.c.	72	11/16 13/16	Imperial Ottoman..	11 5/16	7/16
Turkish, 1858.....	20¾	¼	London and County	88	90
Conv. A	20¾	1¼	Lloyds	39½	7¾
Do. B	20⅝	¾	Lon. and Westmtr.	69	71
Do. D	18	⅜	London Joint Stock	39	40
5 p.c. Defence ..	97⅛	⅝	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	59½	7½
5 p.c. Defence ..	103⅜	3	Provincial of Ireland	24	¼
5 p.c. Priority ..	97	9	Stand. Bk. of S. A.	56	7
Uruguay Unified ..	73½	¼	Union of London ..	40¾	1½
Do. 6 p.c. 1883 ..	93½	6½⅝xd	National Discount	113¼	12
Virginia Funded ..	44½	5⅝	**TRUSTS.**		
U.S. 4½ p.c.	105	7 xd	Fin. & Cl. Gov. Tst.	135	40
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Gov. Sth. Invest. Dl.	112	16
Brighton Ordinary	155	7	Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	6¾	7⅝
Do. A	163½	⅝	Stock Conversion ..	1¼	½
Chatham Ordinary	23¾	¾	South African Gold	2¼	¾
Do. Preference ..	102¾	9¼	Trust, Ex., & Sec.	6¼	¾
Caledonian	126½	⅞	**MINING & LAND.**		
Great Eastern	84¾	5	Indian Con. Gold	2/6	3/0
West Northern	120	3 xd	Mysore Gold	6	¾xd
Do. A	103	4 xd			

Ocregum Gold	2¼	⅛	
Cape Copper	3 7/16	9/16	
Rand Mines	22	½	
Mason & Barry....	6 5/16	7/16	
Rio Tinto	15⅝	⅜	
Tharsis	4¾	⅛	
Tontines	1 3/16	7/15	
De Beers	16½	⅜	
Griqualand West ..	5⅜	⅜	
New Jagersfontein.	12⅛	13	
City and Suburban	6¾	7	
Jumpers Gold	7	¼	
Jubilee	4⅜	⅝	
Robinson	15⅝	¾	
Salisbury.....	6¾	⅜	
Sutherland Reef ..	3½	4	
S. Afcn. Exploratn.	20¾	¾	
Do. Prior	6	par	
G. F. of Sth. Africa	4¾	⅝	
Exploring Co.	15	19	
Lozara Lands	10¾	⅛	
Southern Land	⅞	1⅛	
Transvaal Land ..	⅛	¾ pa	

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Anglo-American ..	49	50
Do. Preferred ..	83½	4¾
Brazilian Submarine	12½	15
Direct Spanish ..	14	16
Eastern	13⅝	14¼
Do. Extension ..	15¾	14
Globe Telegr. Trust	8¾	¼
Submarine	147	8

OMNIBUS AND TRAM

Lon. Gen. Om.	135	95 xx
London Road Car..	5	⅜
London Street	113¾	12¾
London Tramways..	14¾	15¾
North Metropolitan	13¾	¾

WATERWORKS.

Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
East London	211	15
Grand Junction....	122	7
Kent.....	270	5
Lambeth	144	6
New River, New ..	260	5
Sthwk & V'xhall..	164	9
Tarapaca	10¾	11
West Middlsex ..	260	5

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

Gaslight & Coke A	24⅛	8
Imp. Continental..	120	15
South Metropolitan	280	15 xx
Do. B	220	5 xx
Do. C	230	5 xx
London Electric ..	2⅝	3
Metrplitan Electric	5¾	⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp's.....	6¾	7 xx
Bell's Asbestos	11⅝	12¾xx
Guinness and Co...	345	7½ xx
Hudson's	4	¼
Maxim-Nordenfelt.	2⅜	⅝
Bryant and May ..	13⅜	⅝
Bateman's Ord....	16½	⅜
Elsner's Copper Co.	6¾	⅞
Spratt's Patent	7¾	1 xx
Liverpool Nitrate..	13	15
Colorado Nitrate ..	3	⅛
Primitiva Nitrate..	14½	15
Rosario	3	4
San Pablo	4	⅜
San Jorge	5	⅜
San Donato	3	⅜
Tamarugal.....	2	⅜
Salt Union Shares	12½	¾
P. and O. Steam Def	197	202
Royal Mail Steam	71	4
Hudson's Bay	20	18
Suez Canal.....	91	¾
E. & W. India Docks	150	1
Lon. & St. K. Dock	55	¢

"Pall Mall Gazette Office."

MONDAY MORNING.

Mr. Labouchere, it is to be feared, does not stand alone in his inability to receive Lord Salisbury's statements as what Mr. Hummingtop in the "Arabian Nights" calls "the downright, honest, manly, straightforward truth." One fellow-sceptic is referred to by Mr. Labouchere himself. This is the late John Bright, who wrote in 1884 in reference to an accusation made by the present Prime Minister :—

I do not fear that any Liberal in the country will accept Lord Salisbury's word as more worthy of confidence than mine. . . . But the Tory managers do not object to a good, and, as they think, a thoroughly useful lie !

***

But a case still more to the point is Lord Salisbury's brother-in-law, Lord Derby, who is usually as little given to humour as a Blue-book, but who was moved by the famous "Salisbury" about the Secret-Treaty to make one of the best *mots* on record. A certain familiar phrase, he said, must henceforth be read "*cum grano salis*-bury."

***

Really the vestries ought to learn a little meteorology—and a little mercy. The streets on Saturday afternoon were in a state of intolerable sludge. The mud and the half melted snow got mixed together, and Piccadilly at six o'clock was like a ploughed field after a week's rain. A bright idea occurred to the parochial mind. The watering-carts were sent out, and at Hyde Park-corner a water main was turned on. The mud by this precaution was certainly dispersed, and a sort of spring cleaning of the wood pavement gradually effected.

***

As the operation went forward the frost set in. That was apparent enough even without consulting the thermometers in the shop windows. The necessary result should have been apparent, too—if the parochial mind had exercised average or even elementary common sense. The roadway was prepared as if for a skating rink. Then the water was turned on, and the frost did its work. How the poor horses all yesterday strained and slipped and tottered and fell was pitiable even for a veterinary surgeon to behold. If the sludge had been left to itself its corrugated surface, however frozen, would have offered some foothold. When the thaw comes the experiment will probably be repeated, and then the frost will give fresh ice for fresh casualties.

***

Mrs. Pearsall Smith scored a great point in the discussion on the temperance question on Friday afternoon at the conference of the Women's Liberal Association, by her definition of the term "licence." Licence, she pointed out, means "liberty to do," but personal liberty ends where it interferes with the comfort of your neighbours. For instance, a person is perfectly free to move his arm about, as long as there are no arms or faces belonging to other people whom such an action would inconvenience. Therefore, licence, or "liberty to do," ends exactly at the point where your neighbour's nose begins.

***

"The pretty spring at Carshalton, cleansed and beautified by Mr. Ruskin, is again," writes a correspondent, "in need of a helping hand. The brook itself is bright and sweet, edged by well-kept banks, with healthy clusters of reeds growing in the gravelly bed. But the fences, both of wood and iron, sorely need repainting, and the stream itself bubbles through a painfully evident drain-pipe. Surely this Carshalton is one of the prettiest of suburban villages, with its quaint old church, picturesque inns, and swiftly-running streams of Wandle." ?

***

The departing Barnum has left a curious mark on his own special bit of London. He has turned the Olympia district into an Italian colony. He does not, indeed, deserve all the praise of this achievement, though he will probably obtain it. The Italian Exhibition, with its fights in the arena, commenced what "Nero" completed. Almost the entire *dramatis personæ* of these great spectacular shows came to us from beyond the Alps. The majestic Nero, the stately pontiffs, the active lictors, and the not less active ballet girls were all Italians.

***

Now, the Italians are a gregarious people. They are poor, thrifty, social, and contented. They herd together in a country in which they find the language strange and the cookery stranger. Many of them settled near the West Kensington district after the exhibition of 1888 had closed, and when Barnum added "Nero" to his attractions the impresario found much of his raw material handy to Olympia. The contingent gradually increased till the neighbourhood of Olympia has become a kind of suburban Hatton-garden. The barrel-organ business has found a new centre of activity, and art and music are brought together, as Melbury-road knows to its cost.

***

Major the Hon. J. S. Napier, son of Lord Napier and Ettrick, who has been selected as the Tory candidate for Cockermouth in opposition to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, seems to be rather a remarkable man. In addressing a meeting of Unionists at Maryport on Thursday night last Major Napier is reported to have said that "Irish patriots were simply scoundrels who worked under the mask and cloak of the assassin." He also referred to "Mr. Morley, or some other artful scoundrel, like Mr. Harcourt" (*sic*). On the drink question the hon. and gallant Major claimed to be as good a judge as Sir Wilfrid Lawson, as "he did not suppose there was any one present who had been more drunk, or perhaps drunk more, than he had himself." Unless Major Napier has been altogether misreported, the theory that this must have been Major Napier's chief testamur in the eyes of Sir Wilfrid's opponents is certainly not negatived by a perusal of the speech at Maryport.

***

The *Canadian Gazette* reports a most remarkable scene which took place in the Dominion Parliament during a debate on the official use of the French language. The House had already decided to abolish the dual system generally in official documents, but the Government brought forward an amendment in favour of permitting the use of the French language to be continued in the law courts of the North-west Provinces. This amendment was carried by 148 to 50; but before the division took place, for some unexplained reason, "the House broke into song, the Premier and Ministry joining heartily in the chorus." It is not stated what the song was, and it is difficult at this distance to imagine why melody should be required at all to express the sentiments of honourable legislators on a simple amendment involving no principle but that of conciliation. However, the idea is not to be despised, and perhaps before the discussion of the Parnell Report is over the Irish members may raise the chant, "For he's a jolly good fellow," followed by "We'll hang Salisburee on a sour apple tree," Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley joining in the chorus. Unfortunately, Mr. Peel is so prosaic.

***

Dalmeny Castle, where Lord Rosebery will to-night entertain his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal party, who leave King's Cross this forenoon in order to be present to-morrow at the official opening, by the Heir-Apparent, of the Forth Bridge, is situated about six miles north-west from Edinburgh. On numerous past occasions public interest has centred in Dalmeny, to whose hospitable roof the present is not the first visit of the Prince of Wales. Mr. Gladstone's brief sojourn at various times during the past decade has made the old edifice the scene of nightly gatherings of political and literary celebrities and rendered the castle one of the best known of historic houses in the northern kingdom. The grounds of Lord Rosebery's Scottish seat extend to the southern shore of the Firth of Forth; and the gigantic bridge is distant a little over two miles from Dalmeny. The huge towers, reaching an altitude equal to that of the cross on the dome of St. Paul's, and the two immense spans—bridging a stretch of water of nearly two hundred feet depth, and extending to almost six hundred yards—dominate the north-west outlook from the castle.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 8s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

MUNCHAUSEN IN THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY."

A WAR "SPECIAL" ON A STRANGE STORY OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in a letter to that journal on the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, riddles the highly coloured story told by ex-Sergeant Palmer in the *Nineteenth Century*. He says:—"I was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, which the gallant ex-sergeant professes to depict with fidelity. Although I went through the campaign in Egypt of 1882 as a chartered looker-on, anxious to hear, see, and learn all that could be known, yet to me, as to others, his story is new and astounding. Nay, I am prepared to add that the portions which are true are not new, and those which are new are not true. How his ludicrous blunders escaped being skewered by intelligent critical judgment I cannot imagine. It is a small matter, perhaps, but poor Lieutenant Rawson, R.N., did not march by the North Star, because the route did not lay that way. Next, Rawson did not station himself in front of the 79th when the men could see him and overhear his whispered utterances to the staff officers and others who rode alongside of him. I was with him on several occasions during that memorable night march, and know that he was much beyond even the gallant ex-sergeant's most phenomenal seeing and hearing powers. The gravest part of the story is that two alleged, or suspected, Fenian sympathisers in the ranks at a critical moment, and during the assault on the Arab works, shouted, 'Retire! Retire!' If such cries were ever uttered they could have had little or no effect in checking the advance because of the awful din of musketry and cannon then prevailing. True, a part of the Gordon and Cameron Highlanders met with a check whilst advancing that morning; but, according to Sir Archibald Alison, who commanded the brigade, that was due to the enemy's heavy front and flank fire. Again, soldiers who are so seriously distrusted by their officers as the ex-sergeant states these two Glasgow Irishmen were, would not have been put in the ranks that night, but would have been left behind at Kassassin under surveillance. Ex-Sergeant Palmer has fallen into another error about the arrival of Drury-Lowe's cavalry alongside the 79th Regiment, and thereafter being sent in pursuit of the fugitive Egyptians. By that time pursuit and battle were practically ended. I have heard a good many stiff yarns in my wanderings, but ex-Sergeant Palmer's story about our thirsty soldiers drinking the blood as it flowed from wounded camels on the field of action is a decided startler. These poor thirsty fellows must have walked or run three times as far to find the wounded camels than to have drank to satiety at the adjacent sweet water canal. The water-carts went forward with the regiments, and there was a surfeit of excellent water to be found in the thousands of Egyptian goulahs, chatties, and water-bottles lying about. The "roasting slowly as they lay" of the dead enemy is "another of the same." Men's clothing is frequently set on fire in action, but a misplaced pipe will do as much. But there was not roasting, because the scantily-attired Egyptians' thick cotton frocks and trousers did not smoulder or blaze like ordinary cotton rags, and next our soldiers would surely have thrown a handful of sand on the garments and smothered the fire. The War Office authorities absolutely discredit the story about the suspected Fenian soldiers, nor has any communication ever been made on the subject to them. A British colonel would scarcely venture to tell off two men—a sergeant and a corporal—to kill two linesmen, without placing the matter on record in some way. I note also that a private in the 79th John Sandilands, who knew the only two Glasgow men killed in that regiment, repudiates the whole story of ex-Sergeant Palmer."

RUSSIA'S POLITICAL PRISONERS.—A LONDON MEETING.

A mass meeting in Hyde Park is to be held on Sunday next, the object of which is to protest against the treatment of political prisoners in Russia. The current documents are being made by the Workmen's Protest Committee, which was recently formed to call public attention to the question, and which consists of delegates from the Radical clubs and Socialist bodies of the metropolis. A number of Russian exiles will attend and speak. The exiles living in Paris have been invited to send a representative to the Hyde Park gathering.

AN ARMENIAN ADDRESS TO MR. GLADSTONE.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that the Armenians of Moscow have sent to this country an illuminated address, which is to be presented to Mr. Gladstone. It is expected that the presentation will take place in the course of the next few days.

MR. LOBB'S ACTION AGAINST MR. LYULPH STANLEY.

An action which will cause some sensation in the metropolis is shortly to come to trial. Mr. John Lobb, a member of the London School Board, has issued a writ for slander against Mr. Lyulph Stanley because of certain remarks at a recent meeting of that body which the former considers to have been derogatory to his character. Mr. Stanley, through his solicitors, has duly entered an appearance to the writ; and Mr. Lobb, who has engaged Mr. Lewis Coward as his counsel, claims £1,000 damages.

THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE AND RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES.

The Protestant Alliance is engaged in organizing a movement, in which petitions to Parliament will have a leading place, against the Religious Disabilities Removal Bill, "backed" by Mr. Bannerman, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Morley, Sir Horace Davey, and Mr. Asquith, for allowing Roman Catholics to become Lord Chancellor of England, and Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, provision being made for the exercise of the clerical patronage in the former case. The Alliance, regarding the measure as "insidious and menacing," wishes it rejected without amendment or compromise, and it seeks to strengthen the case against it by circulating extensive quotations from Mr. Gladstone's two pamphlets of fifteen years since—"The Vatican Decrees" and "Vaticanism."

OXFORD UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR WOMEN.

The thirteenth annual report of the Delegacy of Local Examinations on the University Examination for Women for the year 1889, just issued, states that an examination was held in December, 1888, at Oxford, Hatcham, Hereford, and Liverpool, when 43 candidates entered their names and presented themselves for the first examination, of whom 26 passed. Five candidates entered for preliminary natural science, of whom one passed in three sections and three passed in two sections. The first examination for the year 1889 began on the 18th of June, and was held at five centres. The second examination (pass and honours) began on the 17th of June, and was held at four centres. The number of those who entered their names was 80—namely, for the first examination 47, for the second examination (pass) 24, for the second examination (honours) 23, for the examination in preliminary natural science, five. The number of those who presented themselves and of those who passed was—at the first examination 27 passed of 47 examined; at the second examination (pass) 9 passed out of 24 examined; at the second examination (honours) 19 passed out of 22 examined; and in natural science 5 were examined and the whole passed. Candidates were examined for honours in modern history, English, German, French, mathematics, and natural science (preliminary). The candidates who offered modern history and natural science were examined by the University Examiners in the Final Honour Schools for these subjects. The candidates who offered mathematics were examined by the University Moderators. The names in the class-lists in the various examinations and some remarks on the exercises of the candidates from the reports of the several examiners in the first and second (pass) examinations are appended.

A DRAMATIC RECITAL BY MR. IRVING.

Mr. Irving has, the *Daily News* understands, engaged the St. James's Hall for the afternoon of Wednesday, the 25th of June—so far in advance is it the custom of managers to look ahead in these days. The intention, we believe, is to give a dramatic recital in association with Miss Ellen Terry.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

Mr. Chappell's programme on Saturday at St. James's Hall was almost as good as could be, and, for once in a way, contained a genuine novelty—Mdme. de Swiatlowsky, a Russian princess from the Royal Opera at Moscow, and a very fine artist. Her first effort was the aria "Furibondo spira il vento," from "Partenope," the twenty-second of Handel's thirty-nine Italian operas, the MS. of which is still preserved in the music library of Buckingham Palace. Her other songs were three short lieder by Tschaikowsky, Massenet, and Brahms. Mdme. de Swiatlowsky made a most favourable impression. The honours of the afternoon were fairly shared with the Russian artist by Herr Joachim and Miss Fanny Davies, their rendering of the Fantasia for violin and pianoforte (Op. 131) by Schumann, affording almost unique opportunities for *ad captandum* display, was so to the taste of the audience that they insisted upon an encore.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principle of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

THE PRIMATE AT THE VICTORIA MUSIC HALL.

A TIMELY TEXT.

Last night, the intense cold notwithstanding, every inch of space on the floor of the Victoria Hall, Lambeth, was occupied, the only place where a few more people could have found room being at the back of the upper gallery. The people were of the lower middle-class and quite poor. The men far exceeded the women in number and were of all ages. The scene was a striking one, when Mr. Neal F. Horne took the chair, supported by Mr. F. A. Bevan and Mr. John Kirk, the Secretary of the Ragged School Union. The mass of the people did not take part in the Confession and the Lord's Prayer, but the singing of Sankey's hymns, in which the Archbishop and his chaplain joined, was something to be remembered.

The Archbishop, who wore his robes, addressed his audience as "Dear people," and told them that his message was a simple one. He desired to speak on the petition in the Lord's Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread," as trustful Christians might ask, or "day by day," as anxious ones might prefer. The disciples asked for a set prayer when they saw their Master pray. He probably prayed so earnestly that, as an old English poet said of a lady who was very devout, "You might think the body was praying." Some people thought that Christianity was only a matter of doctrine and good advice, but did not care for the economy of the world. Many people did not believe in the efficacy of prayer, and laughed at the miracles of feeding recorded in the Bible, or the story of the unknown men bringing the missionaries imprisoned by snow at Fountain's Abbey loaves of bread; but in all ages the children of God had found that He would not forsake those who trusted in Him. In these days God gave men bread by giving them means of working for it, which was far nobler than raining down manna from heaven. Earnestness of work was a characteristic of Englishmen. He desired to be quite frank. Not every one in England had got the opportunity of earning a decent living for reasonable wages. Things, however, were improving; but too often gambling, betting, and drinking caused a leakage in our reservoirs. In kindly language the Archbishop then urged the "dear people" to seek daily bread of a higher, loftier, purer, and more abiding kind; to hunger and thirst not for a fancy, thought, imagination, truth, doctrine, or fact, but for a Living Person who had declared that He was the true bread. The Archbishop dealt with the difficulties man had in believing that God could become man, and as to the future state, illustrating his remarks with appropriate anecdotes. He was especially happy in dealing with the fear man had of ridicule, and concluded with an earnest peroration.

As the people passed out, many expressed their sense of the Archbishop's kindness in addressing them, and were evidently much struck alike by the simplicity and earnestness of his manner.

RANGES FOR THE NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE.

The War Office authorities are experiencing much difficulty in finding suitable ranges for practice with the new magazine rifle, and until this can be overcome practical operations with the weapon are virtually suspended. It has been found that the rifle carries a ball a much greater distance than our present ranges permit with safety, and that much danger, in consequence, arises from stray shots. At Aldershot, a few days since, a bullet from one of the new rifles was carried a distance computed to be two miles beyond the ranges.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MRS. BEECHER STOWE.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe—who is by no means so infirm in either body or mind as to be prevented from taking daily exercise or keeping up a casual correspondence with her friends—recently received a very sympathetic letter from Mr. Gladstone. Among her other recent correspondents is the Duke of Argyll. Both the letters are highly prized by the venerable authoress.

FOMENTING AGITATION IN ARMENIA.

A St. Petersburg correspondent learns on good authority that agents of the Slavonic Society have been despatched to Turkish Armenia for the purpose of secretly fomenting agitation among the inhabitants. These emissaries carry with them substantial funds, subscribed for the object named.

A NEW QUARTERLY.

An addition to the quarterly reviews is about to be made by Mr. James Samuelson, a well-known citizen of Liverpool, and author of a lately published work of some importance—"India Past and Present." The opening article will be from the pen of Sir W. W. Hunter, and is to deal with the results, political as well as social, of Indian education. Sir William Hunter's position as president of the Education Commission, appointed during the viceroyalty of the Marquis of Ripon, makes him a competent authority on this subject.

THE EXAMINATIONS FOR MEDICAL DEGREES.

The proposals to alter the rules of the medical examinations have been very warmly discussed in London medical circles for some weeks; but matters have now been brought within measurable distance of a satisfactory conclusion. A special meeting of the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians was held on Saturday to discuss the subject, and in the end the report of the special committee was in effect adopted. This suggested that while the matriculation and preliminary scientific M.B. examinations remain to be conducted by the University of London, the second and third professional examinations of the conjoint board should be accepted in the case of "pass candidates" of the M.B. and M.D. degrees of the University, instead of the present intermediate and final M.B. examinations.

THE NEW CONSTABLE OF THE TOWER.

Some days ago it was currently stated that in all probability General Sir Daniel Lysons would succeed Lord Napier of Magdala as Constable of the Tower; and it is now said that the appointment has been approved. Sir Daniel's military career extends from 1834, and his progress was fairly rapid, though he was not gazetted General until July, 1879. He served in Canada during the events of 1838-39, being mentioned in despatches; was present at Alma, Inkerman, and throughout the siege of Sebastopol, and has since held various important commands. He will be best remembered in connection with the attacks on the Redan, having led the main column of the Light Division on June 18, and commanded a brigade in the assault of September 8, on the latter occasion being severely wounded.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S NOVEL.

The novel, the preparation of which occupied the major portion of Mr. William O'Brien's time during his recent imprisonment, will be published shortly after Easter. It will be brought out simultaneously in England and America and arrangements are being made for the work to be translated into French, German, and Italian. The novel will deal largely with the revolutionary movement of 1867.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC COST £2,000,000.

Mr. Smee, chief medical adviser to the Gresham Life Assurance Society, has calculated the cost to the country of the present epidemic of influenza at some two millions of money, about one half of this amount having been paid by insurance companies and friendly societies, and the remainder representing loss of wages, disorganization of business, and the like.

SALE OF A SULTAN'S CROWN.

There was a crown to be sold by auction at Singapore the other day. The crown (the *Straits Times* says) is no small affair, for it is of pure gold studded with about a thousand brilliants, some of which are of twelve carat weight; and it is a historical crown worn by Malay Sultans and sold for behoof of the estate of the late Sultan of Perak. As the gold is believed to be of the Malay Peninsula, and the diamonds are of Borneo, it might be convenient to send it home as a sample of the wealth that our gold and diamond mines are yet to produce. The value is estimated at about £7,400.

Mr. Grinsted, the stationmaster at Charing-cross, is seriously indisposed.

Before finally appointing the French delegates to the Labour Conference in Berlin, M. Spuller will wait to learn the intentions of the British Government.

It is stated that it is extremely unlikely that Mr. Alexander M'Arthur will again be a candidate for Leicester, owing to failing health and weight of years.

A proof of the large observance of Lent is that the theatres have during the last few days shown a marked falling off in their receipts.

It is stated that the Edinburgh memorial hangs fire, only some £2,500 having so far been promised towards the £4,000 required.

Mrs. Cuninghame Graham last night lectured in the Tyne Theatre, Newcastle, under the auspices of the Tyneside Sunday Lecture Society, on "Forgotten Corners of Spain." There was a large audience.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or £1. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO. (2, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE GUILDHALL LIBRARY.

A CHAT WITH THE LIBRARIAN.

With the view of enlightening the public as to the admirable but too little known library at the Guildhall, a representative recently waited upon Mr. Charles Welch, the librarian, who, for over a quarter of a century, has been in the service of the Corporation.

"The library," Mr. Welch began, "was founded by Dick Whittington, who by his bequest of books as well as of money showed himself to be a man of culture rare. The first mention of the institution is found in the Corporation records for September 27, 1425. After having two homes in the vicinity of the Guildhall, the present premises were erected at a cost of £95,000, exclusive of fittings. Now we are sadly in want of more space. The room where the popular works of reference are kept is crowded most inconveniently nearly every day. If we could obtain a new reading-room we should be able to use the old one for stocking books. There is land available near at hand; the question is merely one of money. Now, will not some rich City merchant come forward with the sinews of war? It is a curious thing that, with the exception of Sir David Salomons, and possibly one or two others, members of the merchant princes of London have been associated with our success."

"You are able to boast of some valuable literary treasures, are you not, Mr Welch?"

"Yes, indeed. Hebrew literature is strongly represented here, and the valuable library belonging to the Dutch church in Austinfriars is also permanently deposited with us. Among the printed books of the latter are the first Dutch Bible, 1477; Froissart's Croniques, first edition, 1495; and the Tarvisii Livey. The manuscripts include a Dutch Bible in two volumes, 1360, and a copy of the Koran used by Sale for the purposes of his translation. The Dutch collection also contains letters of Erasmus, Calvin, and Cranmer, and Abraham Ortelius's correspondence. I had hoped that the sister library of the French Protestant Church would also be placed in our keeping, but the authorities have just rebuilt the library at the church, thus causing a general loss. There is a curious collection, too, of the writings of Hackney Unitarian ministers, numbering over a thousand volumes. The Clockmakers' Company have delivered their valuable library and collection of clocks and watches into our custody; and the Shipwrights' Company have presented to us books relating to their trade. It would be a good thing if other guilds would follow this excellent example set to them. Then we have a number of old records and registers from most of the City parishes, and I should particularly like to point out how many of these we would be for the authorities to send all such things here instead of allowing them to get musty in a belfry, as is so often the case. All such documents are kept in safes and strong rooms, and are available on three minutes' notice. Then I must not forget that the museum (of which I also curator) has a treasure in an autograph of Shakspeare's, attached to the purchase deed of a house in Blackfriars, dated March 10th, 1612; and then there are some rare Roman relics discovered in the City, and also of a collection of famous signboards."

"Have you any statistics that you can give me?"

"Certainly. I recently had a return made which is very gratifying, as it shows that our readers are solid students. Novel reading is necessarily limited, as the library only contains the standard works. But let the figures speak for themselves:—

Fiction	16.56	per cent.	
History and Magazines (each)	7.04	,,	
Theology	6.60	,,	
Biography	5.37	,,	
Useful Arts	5.28	,,	
Science	4.58	,,	
Poetry	4.49	,,	
Topography	4. 4	,,	
Philology	3.54	,,	
Foreign Literature	3.25	,,	
Genealogy	3.17	,,	
Encyclopedia Britannica	2.73	,,	
Fine Arts	2.64	per cent.	
Travels	2.46	,,	
Philosophy	2.37	,,	
Greek and Latin Classics	2.20	,,	
Music	2.02	,,	
Archæology	1.49	,,	
Politics	1.32	,,	
Commerce	1.23	,,	
Drama	1.14	,,	
Law	0.61	,,	
Bibliography	0.35	,,	

We have over 60,000 volumes. This was the first English library to adopt the American system of card catalogues, which I introduced over ten years ago. And a feature of the library which I delight in is that there is no formality to be gone through before a person can become a reader. The *modus operandi* is extremely simple: all one has to do before entering is to write one's name and address in a book."

"Have you any other scheme in your brain which you would like to see carried out?"

"Well, it would be capital if we could have a boys' reading-room. Many lads under sixteen would be only to glad too read here during their dinner hours if they were allowed. But, more than anything else, I should like to see a free circulating library established for the City. Some merchant prince might come forward with the necessary money to establish it—it has been done in Lambeth, and then a farthing rate would be plenty to maintain it, as the rating of City property is so high. It would be a kind thing to place such a library under the control of the Corporation, as a little return for the generosity of the body in supporting the existing library and museum out of their private funds."

ABUSES AT BILLINGSGATE.

The *County Council Gazette* publishes a long paper 'which Mr. G. Lawrence Hamilton, M.R.C.S., has addressed to the London Council on "Reforms relating to the Fish Markets and Fish Supply of the Metropolis." Here is an extract headed—

"FISH TRADE MORTGAGES ON UNCAUGHT FISH."

The alleged systems of mortgages advanced by fish auctioneers prevent and prohibit the fishermen disposing of their fish to their legitimate advantage and profit, whilst also handicapping dear and bad to the public. It is alleged that a fisherman smack owner, finding himself in money difficulties, approaches or may be approached by the fish auctioneer or market middleman monopolist, who lends money not only upon the security of the borrower's vessels and appliances, but also upon all fish to be caught by the fisherman smack owner during the current fishing season, and by the contract to send on commission all the fish which he catches during the contract to the money-lending fish auctioneer, who sells the fish wherever, whenever, how he likes, and to whomsoever he likes. Thus securely netted in the grasp of the money-lending fish auctioneer, the impoverished fisherman smack-owner dares not complain or legally complain, should he suspect that the fish auctioneer has omitted to return him the full value of his (the fisherman's) money being unable at once to repay this fish auctioneer, the fisherman dreads a sudden foreclosure of the mortgage, thereby having his credit attacked, and being publicly sold up, with possible bankruptcy. I am informed that, technically, this is called "a crab," whilst "skinning the eel" refers to the alleged practice on the part of the fish auctioneer, when he omits to return the full value due to the fisherman fish-sender. The "eel" and take dodge" is an alleged market term for adding to, or deducting from, the actual amounts realized by the sales of fish in the market. The fact that the fish auctioneer has advanced his own money on certain smacks and their fish or catch naturally induces him to sell such fish first and at the highest obtainable prices, before and in preference to any other fish sent him by other clients to whom he has not advanced money—a position of loss evidently unjust and dishonourable towards the fisherman or smack-owner not indebted to this money-lending fish auctioneer.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT.

Even Beethoven's Symphony in D (No. 2) could not overcome people's aversion to snow, and consequently there was a smaller audience at the Crystal Palace concert on Saturday afternoon than there has been for a long time. Even the extra attraction of a Welsh concert in the evening, with songs by Miss Anna Williams, Miss Mary Morgan, Mr. Hirwen Jones, and Mr. Robert Roberts, failed to attract a very large crowd. The afternoon concert opened with Mozart's overture to "Idomeneo," with the new ending for concert use by Reinecke; this was magnificently played, and with a solo by Mdme. Grondahl, Chopin's Fantasia in F minor, and two orchestral pieces by Saint-Saens, the thirteenth concert was brought to a close. Mr. Braxton Smith was the vocalist.

PAYING OFF THE BAVARIAN KING'S DEBTS.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria, being straitened in his circumstances, has received a pension of 5,000 florins, or 20,000 francs, from the Emperor of Germany, by way of keeping up his dignity. This proves that his Highness is very faithfully paying off the debts of the late King Louis.

A WHOLESOME FAMILY BEVERAGE.—ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is entirely free of spirit and supplies a delicious drink in water, assisting digestion, cooling and purifying the blood. Recommended by the Lancet. Purchasers should avoid Counterfeits and obtain the Genuine Article.

AN AGITATION AMONG THE TELEGRAPH CLERKS.

Telegraph clerks in the Post Office, tired of waiting for redress of their grievances—not adequately met by Mr. Fawcett's scheme of 1881, which indeed they say has never been properly applied—are now combining to bring their case before Parliament and the public. The additional strain upon them since the cheap rate of telegraphing was introduced has not resulted, they say, in increased benefits to them, but only to the superior officials. There is a good deal of overtime pay earned, but one of the grievances is that this pay is very hardly earned indeed, and is quite inadequate for the excessive work. The claim for shorter hours and better pay is endorsed by the statement that 50 per cent. of the clerks pensioned in 1885-6 were compelled to retire at a comparatively early age through affections of the brain and nervous system. The telegraph clerks further appeal for sympathy on the ground that many of them are necessarily deprived of the bank holiday enjoyed by people in other vocations.

THE INDIAN EXCISE QUESTION.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—A long despatch from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State has been published. It is dated the 4th ult., and is a reply to the debate and resolution of April last on the Excise question. The statements of Mr. Smith and Lord Cross are shown to be inaccurate and misleading, and the Government complains of being condemned on wrong evidence. A bill was introduced in Council on Friday proposing to tax imported beer similar to that brewed in India.

A WOMEN'S TRADE UNION IN AUSTRALIA.

A movement is being heartily supported for the formation of a Women's Trade Union, to comprise female operatives, assistants, and apprentices. The objects of the union are to regulate the hours of labour, the fixing of prices, and the settlement of all disputes by a board of conciliation. Special efforts are being made to abolish "sweating."

An old pensioner named James McKenna, who had taken part in the battle of Waterloo, died at Newry last week, aged 109 years. He enjoyed good health to the last, and was able to read without the use of spectacles.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
IMPORTANT SALE OF
Silver, Electro-Plate, Cutlery,
ETC.
At 33 to 50 per cent. Discount.
"MAPPIN BROS.,"
(*the original Firm established 1810,*)
220, REGENT ST., W., & 35, ST. PAUL'S CH. YD., LONDON.
Manufactory—QUEEN'S WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

DR. SOULE'S
"HOP BITTERS."
THE GREAT APPETIZER AND ANTIDOTE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.
THEY GIVE LIFE and VIGOUR to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or Appetizer, Tonic, and Mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic, and stimulating, WITHOUT INTOXICATING.—BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS.

ALL IN SEARCH OF HEALTH.
should know that every nerve and muscle of the body can be speedily strengthened by simply wearing HARNESS'
ELECTROPATHIC BELT.
It cures almost all disorders of the Nerves, Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys. Those who have any doubt as to its remarkable Properties for Imparting NEW LIFE and VIGOUR to the debilitated constitution, should write for book of testimonials, or call and examine the originals and see the Belt tested at the Institute of the MEDICAL BATTERY CO., Limited,
52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.
(*Corner of Rathbone Place.*)
Consultations free of charge, personally or by letter.
CALL OR WRITE FOR A BELT TO-DAY before you forget it.

BORWICK'S
BAKING
POWDER.

THAT'S THE RUB FOR ME, MISTER.
THAT'S THE RUB FOR ME, MISTER.
THAT'S THE RUB FOR ME, MISTER.
THAT'S THE RUB FOR ME, MISTER.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Rheumatism.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Lumbago.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Sprains.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Bruises.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Cuts.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Sore Throat from Cold.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Chest Colds.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Elliman's.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Universal.
THAT'S THE RUB.—Embrocation.—Stiffness.
THAT'S THE RUB FOR ME, MISTER.
THAT'S THE RUB FOR ME, MISTER.
ELLIMAN, SONS, and CO., Slough, England.
Elliman's Universal Embrocation. 1s. 6d. 2s. 9d.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Bilious and
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Nervous Disorders.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Indigestion in all its forms.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Wind and Pain in the Stomach.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Sick Headache.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Giddiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Drowsiness.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Costiveness and Scurvy.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Blotches on the Skin.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Is the Finest Medicine in the World.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Have Saved Hundreds a Guinea a Box.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are Adapted for Old and Young.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are Recommended by Medical Men.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are the Right Thing in the Right Place.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Females and Society after Meals.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
For Disturbed Sleep and Frightful Dreams.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are the Best Medicine for Female Complaints.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
The First Dose gives Relief in 20 minutes.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Have Saved the Lives of Thousands.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Is a Wonderful Medicine for Females of all Ages.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are sold by all Patent Medicine Dealers.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Will restore the Rosebud of Health to Every Pale Cheek.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Have the largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.
BEECHAM'S PILLS.
Are sold only by the Proprietor,
THOMAS BEECHAM,
St. Helens, Lancashire,
And Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.
By all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers.
Full Directions with each Box.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The joys of home fade before disease; sickness and sorrow are contagious; though in most cases their tenures are short when Holloway's remedies are used they are passes them. These medicaments can be confidently recommended to invalids as the surest and safest means of purifying all that is good and casting out all that is corrupt, externally and internally.

TOWLE'S PENNYROYAL AND STEEL PILLS for FEMALES quickly correct all irregularities, and relieve the distressing symptoms peculiar to the sex. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. of all Chemists. Sent anywhere on receipt of 36 or 54 stamps by the Maker, E. J. Towle, Chemist, Northampton.

The LISTS will OPEN on MONDAY, the 3rd of March, and CLOSE the NEXT DAY(Tuesday), the 4th of the same month, at one o'clock.

The Army and Navy Co-operative Society (Limited), £1 Shares, with bonus, are now at £24 to £25.

The Army and Navy Co-operative Society (Limited), £1 Shares, without Bonus, are now at £19 to £21.

The Civil Service Supply Association (Limited) £1 Shares are now at £25 to £25 10s.

The Army and Navy Co-operative Supply Association Co. (Limited) £1 shares are now at £5 to £5 10s.

The City Corporation Co-operative Society, out of accumulated profits, gave to the shareholders on each £5 share £2 paid, a bonus of 16 Shares of £5 each, free of payment, which shares are now at £24 to £25.

THE KENSINGTON CO-OPERATIVE STORES (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

CAPITAL £100,000, in 100,000 Shares of £1 each, of which 80,000 are now issued and the £20 unissued portion, with benefit of bonus as hereinafter referred to, payable as follows:—2s. per share on application, 2s. per share on allotment, 5s. 6d. per share on 1st March, 1890, and £1 per share on 1st March, 1891.

No further call to exceed 4s. per share, or to be made at less than three months' interval.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION.

Sir Francis De Winton, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., 24, Tavistock-road, Westbourne Park, W.

Sir William G. Jervois, R.E., K.C.S.I., late Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub, and late Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, 5, Barkston-gardens, Earl's Court, South Kensington, S.W.

Major Charles Jones, Retired R.A., late of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co. (Limited), 85, Onslow-square, South Kensington, S.W.

Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, F.R.S., LL.D., an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, 5, Addison-crescent, Kensington, W.

Henry Gilbert Nicholson, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Lincoln's-inn, W.C., and 68, Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, S.W.

Alfred Seymour, Esq. (Messrs. Hill and Millard), 7, Doncannon-street, Tradalgar-square, W.C.), and Newington-green, Retired Publisher, 15, Alwyne-road, Canonbury, N.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.—Mr. Richard Burbidge (at present General Manager to Mr. William Whiteley, at Queen's-road, Bayswater, W.), Wrastlers Castleau, Barnes.

BANKERS.—Union Bank (Limited), 72, Lombard-street, E.C., and 42, Hammersmith-road, West Kensington.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Linklater, Hackwood, Addison, and Brown, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, E.C.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Murton and Christopher, 9, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. Hodgson and Co., Chartered Accountants, 24, Moorgate-street, E.C.

ANALYST.—Arthur Smith, Esq. (Late Chemical Demonstrator at University College).

SECRETARY.—Mr. James Meadowcroft.

OFFICES.—Kensington Stores, Hornton-street, and West Kensington Hall, West Kensington, W.

PROSPECTUS.

OBJECTS OF COMPANY.

This Company is established to develop Co-operative Stores of a high-class character, to supply the inhabitants of the populous districts of Kensington and the boroughs of Kensington, South Kensington, West Kensington, Bayswater, Notting Hill, Knightsbridge, Paddington, Chelsea, Fulham, Chiswick, and other surrounding districts, and to extend to them the benefits of the principle of co-operation, which has been attended with such brilliant success to the shareholders and satisfaction to the customers of those companies which have existed in other parts of London.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

For the important post of Managing Director the Company has secured the exclusive services of Mr. Richard Burbidge, who has for the last eight years been in the employ of Mr. William Whiteley, the Universal Provider, as Queen's, Bayswater, and Westbourne Park Establishments, where he holds the post of General Manager, and has during the above period had the entire management of sixteen departments, including the General Provision business. Besides having organised the Army and Auxiliary Stores, he has had over twenty-eight years' London experience of Store trading. Mr. Burbidge is partly payable upon the amount of profit earned, his interest being therefore identified with that of the shareholders.

EXISTING STORES.

The leading Co-operative Stores are—

The Civil Service Co-operative Society (Limited), 32, Haymarket, W.

The Army and Navy Co-operative Society (Limited), 105, Victoria-street, S.W.

The Civil Service Supply Association (Limited), 136, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

The Army and Navy Auxiliary Co-operative Supply Association (Limited), Francis-street, S.W.

The New Civil Service Co-operative (Limited), 156, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

The Junior Army and Navy Stores (Limited), Regent-street, S.W.

All these are far away from the district proposed to be served.

DISTRICTS TO BE SUPPLIED.

Few districts in London show such need of an Association of the above description as that intended to be supplied by this Company. The population, numbering several hundred thousand, has increased and continues to increase very rapidly, and contains a very large number of persons of position with limited incomes to whom it is a necessity to purchase goods of the highest quality at moderate prices, and who will gladly welcome an Institution of this character. The Company will also doubtless have a considerable country business.

ADVANTAGES TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The principle of co-operation is now so well understood that it is needless to describe it in great detail; it is sufficient to say that the Company will purchase goods of the highest quality at considerably less prices than those which are charged by the ordinary shopkeepers for goods of an inferior quality. This is rendered possible by the prompt cash payments, the large stocks kept, the substantial and liberal sales, and, in addition, by the extent of their operations the Companies are in a position to buy their goods at the lowest terms, whilst as the goods rapidly change hands, there remains no unsaleable or deteriorated stock.

PREMISES SECURED.

The Company has secured with the advantage of having secured first-class premises in the Hammersmith-road, one of the principal routes of London, which are admirably suited for its requirements. These are the extensive building known as "West Kensington Hall," the block immediately at the rear, built about ten years since by the late Mr. Charles Lindley. The Hall, which is about 200 feet by 100 long, together with commodious offices, the rear block five floors and 100 feet long. They will be connected by a covered way, and will constitute a series of showrooms unsurpassed by any co-operative stores in London, and will be let by retention, at the minimum of expense from an adjoining instalment.

The premises are most solidly and handsomely constructed, and have an imposing frontage on the main road, with a commanding corner site suitable for the building; they are within five minutes' walk of the Addison-road and West Kensington Stations on the Metropolitan District Railway, almost opposite St. Paul's School, and adjoining the building known as "Olympia," and on all sides exist superior class terraces, and rows of private houses, the residents to which will find in this Institution a good house, possessing the accommodation exactly suited to their general requirements.

ADVANTAGES TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Shareholders, by the Articles of Association, will be entitled to the following privileges:—

To all profits (including those from the sale of tickets) up to 5 per per annum, and, in addition, to a bonus of 50 per cent. of the surplus dividable profits, the latter not to exceed 10 per cent., dividable as follows:—10 per cent. to Ticket Holders, 10 per cent. to the Directors, 10 per cent. to the employés of the Company, and 20 per cent. to the Reserve Fund.

To have all goods delivered in the London district carriage free: £2 orders and upwards within 100 miles, and orders of £5 and upwards to any goods stations or ports in the United Kingdom will also be sent free of carriage.

To the right to invite friends for tickets.

The right to open a deposit account with the Company (differing from a current account) not exceeding £250, and to receive interest on the minimum quarterly balance at per cent. per annum.

TO THE HOLDERS OF TICKET HOLDERS.

The Ticket Holders will pay Two Shillings and Sixpence per ticket each, and will be entitled to the following privileges:—

The right to have goods delivered free to the London district, and greater distances at half the current carriage rates if of the value of £3 and upwards.

To receive the proportion on each ticket of 10 per cent. of surplus dividable profits after payment of 10 per cent. to the shareholders.

The right to open a deposit account with the Company (distinct from a current account) not exceeding £500, and to receive interest on the minimum quarterly balance at 5 per cent. per annum.

The first issue of tickets will be limited to 10,000, and no person will be registered as the holder of more than one ticket.

GENERAL PUBLIC.

In addition to the above, many of the General Public will be allowed to purchase at the Stores, but without participating in any profits or in the abovementioned benefits of free delivery. The Committee of Direction reserves to themselves the right to allow only Shareholders or Ticket Holders to purchase as soon as the reserve fund shall be equal in amount to one-fifth of the paid-up capital.

PROFITS FROM EXISTING STORES AND VALUE OF SHARES.

The great value of Shares in Co-operative Store

The Civil Service Co-operative Society, out of accumulated profits, gave the Shareholders on each £2-paid Share, a bonus of 16 Shares of £5 each, free of payment, which Shares are now at £23 each.

The profits for the year 1889 were £15,649.

The Army and Navy Co-operative Society have paid a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum since 1879, together with a bonus in 1886, the last of which in 1886 was equal to 100 per cent., and they have accumulated a contingency fund of £68,000, and a deferred dividend account of £30,000. The net profits for the year ending 2nd February, 1889, were £92,322; and the £1 Shares, with bonus, are now at £24 to £25, and without bonus at £19 to £21.

The Civil Service Supply Association.—Since 1881 this Association has always been equal to 12 per cent. per annum on a capital of £350,000, and they have accumulated a reserve fund of £80,000. The profits for the half-year ending 31st December, 1889, were £16,644, and have paid 5 per cent. dividends since 1886, and considerable sums have been added to reserve and carried forward.

Harrod's Stores in the Brompton-road were recently converted into a Joint Stock Company, and their profits for the year 1889 were £21,000 over; it was stated in the Prospectus that the profits for the year ending April, 1889, had been £17,244.

BUSINESS ALREADY DONE.

GOODS SOLD—TAKEN FROM LATEST RETURNS.

	Year.	Half-year.
The Civil Service Co-operative Stores		£481,139.
The Army and Navy Co-operative Society Stores		2,613,296
The Civil Service Co-operative Society (Limited)	£675,824. (equal to)	151,648
The Junior Army and Navy Stores		576,069
The Army and Navy Auxiliary Stores		524,124
The Civil Service Supply Association (Limited)	£926,083. (equal to 6,046 Shareholders, 34,907 Ticket-holders)	1,852,166
Harrod's Stores		492,583.

The objects of the Company will be to supply the very highest class of goods, which will be carefully tested to guard against adulteration, for which purpose the Company will avail themselves of the services of Mr. Arthur Smith, who has had considerable experience as a Commercial Analyst.

SHARES ALL SOLD DONE.

From the above particulars the Directors believe they are justified in stating as their opinion that the shares of this Company will offer a safe and remunerative investment, in addition to the advantages accruing to the Shareholders dealing at the Stores.

Thus, for instance, on the basis of the profits made at Harrod's Stores, as above stated, namely, £17,244, this Company could pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on its entire capital, and leave a surplus of over £7,000.

TERMS FOR PREMISES.

The Freeholders, Woodhouse and Rawson United (Limited), have agreed in consideration of the sum of £25,000 to grant a lease for 999 years of the front block at a rental of £2360 per annum, and of the rear block at a rental of £500 per annum, the rental of the latter not to commence until the Company require to enter into occupation.

Messrs. Bell, Son, and Claridge, the well-known estate agents, who are thoroughly acquainted with the neighbourhood, report to the Directors as follows:—

Offices for the Sale of Estates, Reversions, Valuations, &c. 20, Representation, S.W.
26th February, 1890.

To the Directors of the Kensington Co-operative Stores (Limited).

We have read the Prospectus of the "Kensington Co-operative Stores, Limited," and the Agreement enclosed, in which are set out the terms on which it is proposed by the Company to acquire for £25,000 a Lease for 999 years of the front premises and building in the rear at rentals of £2360 and £500 per annum respectively, free of rent up to the 25th day of the Hammersmith-road, most substantially built and in perfect repair. We have also made a most painstanding situation and the extent and character of the buildings, as also from our experience of the value of land and buildings in the district, the terms are fair and reasonable.—Yours faithfully,

BELL, SON, AND CLARIDGE.

CONTRACTS

The following Contracts entered into:—One dated 17th February, 1890, between James Meadowcroft, as Trustee on behalf of the Company, and the Freeholders, Woodhouse and Rawson (Limited), and Woodhouse and Rawson United (Limited), the Freeholders, who, as promoters, will pay all preliminary expenses of the Company, and will assign to the Company, and the issue of its capital up to £100,000, the full benefit of the printing, stationery, and advertising, which will be strictly limited to the actual cost; arrangements have been entered into by them with vendors to the Company, and constituted contracts within the meaning of the 38th Section of the Companies Act, 1867, and all moneys received must, therefore, be deemed to waive the insertion of any particulars of such arrangements or contracts, whether under the above Section or otherwise.

Application will be made for a quotation of the Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

Applications for Shares should be made on the Form accompanying the Prospectus, and delivered, with a remittance for the amount of the deposit, to the Bankers of the Company, Union Bank (Limited), or to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. If the Directors shall not accept any applications or no more is allotted, the surplus amount paid on deposit will be returned forthwith in full without any deduction, and where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. After the allotment of the Shares of the Company, Scrip Certificates will be sent in lieu of Banker's receipts.

Forms of application for Shares and for Tickets can be had at the Offices of the Company, and the Contracts above specified can be inspected at the offices of the Company, Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or of the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors.

London, 27th February, 1890.

CONSOLIDATED TRUST (LIMITED).

THE APPLICATION LIST for an ISSUE of £200,000 of Seven per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock at par will CLOSE on WEDNESDAY next, the 5th inst., at Two o'clock, at the Offices of the Secretary, 20, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION,
Established 1806.
ASSURANCE FUNDS FIVE MILLIONS.
Mutual Assurance at Least Cost.
81, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.

THE LIBERATOR
BUILDING SOCIETY.
Budge-row, Cannon-street, London, E.C.
Reserve Fund..... £80,000
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£20 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fixed terms.
DEPOSITS of £3 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
For particulars apply to the Secretary,
H. ROCKE.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1856.
Total Assets exceed £1,355,685.
DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to withdrawal at short notice.
DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.
For forms of application apply to
ARTHUR MORRIS, Secretary.
Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, and all classes of Business premises, to be let or sold in London and country; valuable selection of building land also on hand. Particulars of H. E. FALDIAN, Land and Estate Agents, 65 and 66, Chancery-lane, W.C., and Hendon.

OFFER WANTED for Old Picture, "Sir Joshua Reynolds painting Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse," by Reynolds, 14½ by 10½, by Peter Cowcom, 1788, London. Handsome Indian Feather, Victorian fourteen old postage-stamps. Picture to be sold to keep person in great difficulties.—H. Exeter, 9, Sutton-street, Goswell-road, Barbican, E.C.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Oldest and Best Cough Remedy.
Sold in Tins, 13½d. each.

IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

USE

LIEBIG "COMPANY'S" EXTRACT OF BEEF

Makes the finest, purest, and strongest Beef Tea, and is the finest flavoured stock for Soup, Sauces, Made Dishes, &c.

A MEDICAL COMFORT OF THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY, RENDERING ALL OTHER FOOD MORE DIGESTIBLE AND NOURISHING.

Keeps for any length of time, and is Cheaper and of finer flavour than any other Stock.

SOLE MANUFACTORY, FRAY BENTOS, SOUTH AMERICA, WHERE FORTY POUNDS OF PRIME LEAN BEEF ARE USED TO MAKE ONE POUND OF EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Cookery Books (indispensable for Ladies), sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (Limited), 9, FENCHURCH AVENUE, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.—ORIENT LINE. FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking Passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA.

	Tons.	H.P.	
ORIENT	5,365	6,000	.. March 11
LUSITANIA	3,877	4,000	.. March 23
OROYA	6,037	7,000	.. April 11
ORIZABA.....	6,077	7,000	.. April 25
LIGURIA.....	4,648	4,200	.. May 9
ORMUZ.....	6,031	8,500	.. May 25

Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17s. to £70.
Managers, F. Green and Co., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY THURSDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, and £29; return ticket £5, £6, and £8 guineas, and £45. Intermediate passage £8 8s. Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 28, Pall-mall, S.W.

NATH. With brass-plated actions, iron-plated backs. Warranted for 20 years.
Price 18 guineas.

BERRY'S THREE YEARS' SYSTEM
14s. per month.
Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 20 guineas.

PIANOS Organs from 6s. per month.
Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 150, City-road, London, E.C.

BORD'S PIANOS 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 12s. per month (second-hand 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' hire system. Illustrated Lists free, of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, London, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

"BELL" AMERICAN ORGANS as supplied to Royalty and the élite of Europe. Every instrument fitted with our patent Mouse Proof Pedals, and guaranteed for six years. Catalogues sent free on application, and inspection invited.—W. BELL and CO., 80, Holborn-viaduct, London, E.C.

NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES, BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, &c., of every description. Illustrated List free.
HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.
Branches:—93, CORNHILL, 122, REGENT-STREET, and CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.
Telephone No. 6,563.
Telegraphic Address: "Negretti, London."

LIQUEUR OF THE
Gde. CHARTREUSE
This delicious Liqueur, which has lately come so much into public favour on account of its wonderful properties of aiding Digestion and preventing Dyspepsia, can now be had of all the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants throughout the Kingdom, and at a considerably less price than formerly.—Sole Consignee: W. DOYLE, 35, CROUCHED-FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

THE MATRIMONIAL HERALD AND FASHIONABLE MARRIAGE GAZETTE Represents the largest and most successful Matrimonial Agency in the world, and is the original and sole responsible medium for the Nobility, Gentry, and Commercial Classes. Price 3d.; secure in plain envelope, 4½d.—Editor, 40, Lamb's Conduit-street, London, W.C.; or order of all newsagents.

SUN LIFE OFFICE

FOR DOUBLE OPTION ASSURANCES

WITH OR WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Policies effected NOW *or before Midsummer Day secure early and special*

ADVANTAGES.

DOUBLE OPTION PROSPECTUSES NOW READY,
APPLY TO THE ACTUARIES, SUN LIFE OFFICE, 63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

Dr. B. W. HAIR'S

ASTHMA CURE.

The Only Constitutional Cure.

The great success which has attended the use of this medicine has induced me to publish to the world that I have found a certain cure for those who are afflicted with this disease. B. W. HAIR, M.D.
Since its discovery in 1876 the average number of ASTHMATIC AND BRONCHITIC CASES CURED EXCEED 15,000 ANNUALLY, eclipsing in success all other Asthmatic and Bronchitis remedies known. The proofs are contained in the spontaneous testimony of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, America, and other countries, contained in our TREATISE, SENT FREE AND POST PAID TO ANY ADDRESS, which include letters from the following distinguished persons out of

98,000 TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED.

THE COUNTESS OF MACCLESFIELD.
LADY SARGENT.
SIR SAMUEL HAYES, BART.,
ADMIRAL HORNBY.
CANON CARTER.
GENERAL JACKSON, U.S.A.

PROFESSOR H. L. OSBORN, LL.D.
PROFESSOR PEABODY.
T. B. FURNER, M.D.
S. D. BROTHERS, M.D.
M. G. DAVIES, M.D.
&c., &c., &c.

MEDICINE 4s. 6d. AND 11s. PER BOTTLE, THROUGH ALL CHEMISTS.

DR. B. W. HAIR and SON, 249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON; CINCINNATI, OHIO; and LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

DR. ANNA KINGSFORD'S WORKS.
DREAMS AND DREAM STORIES. Price 6s.
THE PERFECT WAY; or, the Finding of Christ.
(Written in collaboration with Edward Maitland.) Price 12s. 6d.
CLOTHED WITH THE SUN. Price 7s. 6d.
"A lasting Monument to Mrs. Kingsford's wonderful genius, great spirituality, and marvellous lucidity of insight into the hidden things of Nature and Religion."—Lucifer.
London: GEORGE REDWAY, 15, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

Now ready, price 2s., post free 2s.,
BEFORE MY JUDGES. The VERBATIM REPORT of Dr. LORENZO'S GREAT SPEECH before the APPEAL COURT, on Friday, 24th, and Monday, 27th January, 1890, occupying nearly seven hours in delivery; with summary of the Judgments.
JOHN F. SHAW and CO., 48, Paternoster-row, E.C.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE JOURNAL. Edited by LYDIA E. BECKER. Published first of each month. Price One Penny.
TRUBNER and SONS', Ludgate-hill.

Post free, 6d.,
RUPTURE: Its Radical Cure. An Interesting Publication.
By Dr. J. A. SHERMAN.
Giving authentic information how sufferers may be relieved and restored to soundness without life torture from trusses used for its protection.
London: GIBBS, SMITH, and Co., 10, High Holborn.

NOTICE.—Have you a Cough? OWERIDGE'S LUNG TONIC will CURE it. Have you a Cold? A dose at bedtime will remove it.
"I have great pleasure in testifying to the beneficial effects of your Lung Tonic. Myself and family have used it for years, and it is invaluable as a remedy for coughs or colds, especially among children.—LEONARD GIBSON, Builder, Hessle."
Prepared by W. T. OWERIDGE, Hull. Sold in bottles, by all Chemists, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.
3 LINES..... 1/-
3 INSERTIONS..... 2/6
Beyond 8 Lines, 4d. per Line per Insertion.
NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.
These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD.

TO LET.—Houses, Villas, Mansions, Chambers (business and residential), Apartments (furnished or unfurnished), thoroughly situated, all replete with modern conveniences, but many quite unfit for habitation in consequence of the dirty condition in which they have been left by the previous tenants, the confined dirt and odours arising therefrom proving a fruitful source of disease, misery, and sometimes death to their successors. To remedy this, Hudson's Soap is found invaluable as a purifying agent. Hudson's will rapidly transform the dirty house into a sweet and comfortable abode; and if the water used with Hudson's Soap in the scrubbing and paint-cleaning is poured down the waterclosets and sinks, the pipes, pipes, &c., leading thereto will be thoroughly cleansed. The ordinary Disinfectants claim to destroy effluvia only, and many of them simply substitute an odour for a stench; but the purifying properties of Hudson's Soap removes the danger of non-threats, fevers, and worse diseases. Hudson's Soap is popular the world over for all washing, scouring, and cleaning purposes. Hudson's is a pure, Dry Soap, in fine powder, and dissolves immediately in hot or cold water, and is excellent for all purposes where ordinary soap is objectionable, such as washing dairy, plates, knives, &c., and cleaning, &c., as it leaves no soapy trace or smell. From the 6s. to the paint the regular daily use of Hudson's promotes purity, health, and satisfaction. In 1 lb., 2½ lb., and 5 lb. packets.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

OFFICES to LET in newly erected premises.—Apply 328, Strand.

PARIS.—English widow lady offers comfortable home, on moderate terms, to parties visiting Paris.—Mdme. de M., 11, Rue Chateaubriand, Champs Elysées.

TO LET, large UNFURNISHED BEDROOM. South. Use of sitting-room. With or without board. References.—14, Highbury-crescent West, N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS WANTED.—BLUETT and Co., 3, Finsbury-alley, London, E.C., pay the highest prices for all kinds of postage-stamps, loose or in collections. The old stamps of Australia, North America, and the Colonies are especially wanted.

STAMPS! STAMPS!!—PALMER'S BAZAAR. See Brick-a-brac, 1d. Buy, sell, and exchange with Palmer, who against Parcels Post pass an Act to stop forged stamps. Cheapest house. The best price given for collections. Opinion-glass on stamps gratis. 500 stamps, all different, 1s. Stamps sent on approval.—I. W. PALMER, 418, Strand, London. My only address.

WASHING. — Mrs. MARTIN, Park House Laundry, Kilburn-lane, Queen's Park, W., wishes for First-class Washing. This Laundry is solely for high-class family work. References to titled families. Lowest prices possible, consistent with first-class work. Has for Established 1870. No chemicals used.

TYPE WRITING AND SHORTHAND. Every description of English and Foreign MS. copied from 1d. per 1,000 words. Dictation to Typists or Shorthand Writers, Special readers for invalids MSS., Lectures, Interviews, &c., reported. Telephone 3,089. Miss Ashworth, The Westminster Type-writing Office, 28, Victoria-st., S.W.

£20 TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING Write for Illd. Guide, 222 pages (6 stamps). "TOBACCONIST" PUBLISHING CO. (Regd.), Chief Office and Show Rooms 136, Euston-rd., N.W.

STANLEY AND EMIN.

EXTRA NUMBER OF THE

Illustrated London News,

Containing a Narrative of STANLEY'S Adventures in SEARCH of EMIN PASHA. FULLY ILLUSTRATED from SKETCHES supplied by Mr. STANLEY'S OFFICERS, by his special permission.

Two Whole Sheets and Two Supplements.

ONE SHILLING; by Post, One Shilling and Halfpenny. Ready March 3 at all Booksellers' and Newsagents'.

Now ready (Sixpence), New Series, No. 81.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for MARCH, *containing "THE BURNT MILLION," by JAMES PAYN, Author of "By Proxy," &c., &c. Chaps. 34-37.—"A SLAVE-DEALER OF 1690."—"MOUNTAIN STUMPS."—"FRENCH-ENGLISH."—"ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON."—"THE 'BUS," and "SEFTON'S SERVANT."*

London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

1890. PASSION PLAYS, OBERAMMERGAU

(XXV Decennary.)

On MAY 26; JUNE 1, 8, 15, 16, 22, 25, 29; JULY 6, 13, 20, 23, 27; AUGUST 3, 6, 10, 17, 20, 24, 31; SEPTEMBER 3, 7, 14, 21, and 28.

THE

PALL MALL BUDGET

Of THURSDAY, February 27,

CONTAINS

A SERIES OF VIEWS OF

THE FORTH BRIDGE.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S NEW SHIP H.M.S. "UNDAUNTED" IN PLYMOUTH SOUND.

TOBOGGANING AT ST. MORITZ. (Illustrated.)

MR. FRED HALL'S HUNTING CARICATURES. (Illustrated.)

A NEW PORTRAIT OF MR. H. M. STANLEY.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF JOSEPH BIGGAR. (With Portrait.)

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD AT HOME IN JAPAN. (With Sketches.)

PRICE FOURPENCE. Post free FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY.

MAY BE OBTAINED OF ALL NEWSAGENTS AND AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS.

Offices: 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

SHORTHAND Metropolitan School, Ld., 27, Chancery-lane. Business men.—Shorthand acquired here in odd spare hours. We can place any number of gentlemanly youths and young men in the City. Book-keeping, business-habits, and training by Specialists. French, Spanish, German, &c., by native teachers. Prospectus post free.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878; 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Numbers with exquisitely Fine Points, for ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, and DRAUGHTSMEN—170, 1179, 291, 303, 391, 659, 1000.

PEPPER'S TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.
The Safest Antibilious Medicine.
A Fluid Liver Medicine, without Mercury, for Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia.
Bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold everywhere.

Sulpholine Lotion
FOR CLEARING THE SKIN.
In a few days Spots, Blotches, entirely fade away. Beautifully fragrant. Perfectly harmless. It renders the skin clear, smooth, supple, and healthy. Bottles 2s. 9d. *Sold everywhere.*

ALKARAM.
DANSANTE, *October 25, 1888.*—DEAR SIR,—Last Monday I was attacked by violent INFLUENZA; I despaired of being able to fulfil an important engagement I had on to-night, but was advised to try your "Alkaram," which I did. This morning my cold has quite disappeared leaving my voice "clear as a bell."—Faithfully yours, VICTOR ROMEES.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—MONDAY, March 3, 1890